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VOL. XVIII NO 188– BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

"GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WANT PEACE."

"Intensive Campaign Is The Only Way To Settlement."

BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

MAMMOTH MEETING ON AZAD MAIDAN.

"While on the one hand the talk for peace is going on, on the other repression continues unabated. The ban on the parade and drill of Congress volunteers on the Azad Maidan has been extended for two months. A large number of Congress organisations in the Bombay Presidency have been declared illegal and now comes the news that the Acting Presidents of the Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been arrested for a speech that he delivered at Meerut. Is this the atmosphere for peace? We are asked by some critics to go at a slow speed or even to suspend our activities. But we ask 'does the Government attitude show any earnestness for peace?' We never asked for peace. We do not care whether the negotiations going on at present succeed or fail. We are fighting for complete independence and shall continue our fight relentlessly till we achieve that object. Looking at the Government's repression the best way to arrive at a peace is to intensify our campaign and we are going to do it" was the sum and substance of several speeches delivered at a mammoth meeting held on Friday evening at the Azad Maidan to congratulate Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Acting President of the Congress on his arrest, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the president of the War Council presiding.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE WANTED.

The president in her speerh congratulated Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and referring to the decision of the War Council that it would not be satisfied with anything less than Complete Independence said that whatever the critics and some newspapers might say about it, the ever-increasing repression of the Government has borne out that, that decision was the only correct course they could have adopted.

Referring to the ban on the Azad Maidan preventing the parade of Congress volunteers, lathi charges on peaceful and unresisting crowds at Ahmedabad, the recent order of the Bombay Government declaring as many as 24 Congress organisations in the Presidency illegal, and lastly the arrest of the Congress President. She said they were all proofs of the fact that the Government did not want peace.

Mrs. Mehta said that the Congress also was not eager for peace. They knew how to bring the Government down to its knees by making a proper use of the mighty weapon of boycott and they would do it. She assured the audience that the boycott was telling severely on the British industry and if they stuck to it, victory would be theirs. She appealed to them to redouble their efforts in that direction.

"DON'T BE COWED DOWN."

Dr. Abdus Sallam said that the only place for a self-respecting and freedom loving Indian was inside a jail and he held that Abul Kalam would be rendering greater service to the cause of freedom if he were put in jail than he did when he was free. He laid great emphasis on non-violence and appealed to the audience not to be cowed down by repression and to prepare themselves for greater sacrifics because the fight that they were fighting was for a very great and noble object and they should not grudge any sacrifice for it. "You have sent so far 30,000 comrades to jails but be prepared to send 300,000 and even more if the Government want it" he added.

COUNSELS OF MODERATION.

Mr. P. R. Lele, Vice-President of the War Council said while Mr. Jayakar was having an interview with Lord Irwin, a Police Officer had arrested Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Calcutta. There were some who advised Congress workers to go slow while the negotiations were going on. Did the arrests of two successive Congress President within three weeks indicate that Government's repressive policy was going slowly? They were not here to protest against the arrest or to say that the negotiations would be broken because of the arrest. They never cared for the negotiations. And arrests of Congress workers high and low were what they wanted.

Mr. Lele also referreed to the decision of the Satyagraha Committee declaring that it stood for Complete Independence in the terms of the Lahore resolution and said that the latest arrest was a complete vindication of the Bombay Satyagraha Committee. He said that the Maulana was arrested for a speech at Meerut. In fact he was to be arrested on August 2, when he offered Satyagraha within a few yards of the Azad Maidan along with other leaders.

MERE ACCIDENT.

But by a mere accident he was left out. However, he was now arrested and if indications were to be believed every Congress workers would have to go the same way. These arrests, the speaker said would go on until the Government realised that they would not help them in ramming down the people's throats an unacceptable scheme of Dominion Status.

GOVERNMENT'S CHALLENGE

Continuing Mr. Lele said "We have in Bombay an Order prohibiting any of us from moving in formation on this maidan. We read of the Bombay Government Order declaring several Congress Organisations engaged in Forest Satyagraha work in Maharashtra illegal. These are challenges thrown by the Government and we cannot answer them by believing in peace negotiations. The fight is the intensest just before an armistice and no wise combatant can relax efforts or reduce pressure to come on the horizon. We have just been to succeed in exerting pressure on the European Managing Agents of Indian Textile Mills. Are we now going to relax our efforts? We have succeeded in reducing the liquor revenue of the Government. Are we now going to relax our efforts in the direction?"

MARTIAL LAW FOR BOMBAY?

Concluding Mr. Lele said "Government is likely to adopt further repressive measures. Congress organisations are being declars illegal. Martial Law may be in store for you. But be prepared to face it. Freedom is worth having at that price even. In fact no price is too greater for it. The storm gives strength to the Oak. Hardships and suffering will give strength to India's cause of freedom."

CONGRESS NEVER SUED FOR PEACE.

Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar said the Congress never sued for peace. The repression showed that Government also did not want it. In these circumstances they had to intensify their campaign. That was the only way to bring peace. She felt confident that if Indians carried on the struggle firmly the Government would come to them on bended knees and beg for peace and settlement.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT WANTED.

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamad Mozawala said that nobody should be surprised at the arrest. This was the season for arrest and convictions. He made a strong appeal for complete boycott of all foreign cloth and British goods and said that as some shopkeepers who did not understand the significance of hartals kept their shops open on the days when the Congress wanted them to observe hartal, the public of its own accord should not make any purchases excepting those of food stuffs on such days.

PEOPLE'S REPLY.

Mr. Dalpatram Pathak laid emphasis on the boycott of British goods and use of Swadeshi and said that was the proper reply to the ever-increasing repression. He also deprecated peace talks and said that the Congress had nothing to do with them. It would go on with its campaign till complete independence was established in the country.

RUTHLESS REPRESSION.

Sardar Pratap Singh, speaking on behalf of the Akali Seva Dal, congratulated Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and said that any number of such arrests would not deter the Indian people from pursuing the course they had adopted. He referred to the ruthless repression in that the authorities were carrying on in the N. W. F. Province, especially in the far away villages of the Punjab, and said that despite all that people were not cowed down.

The speaker then referred to the Round Table Conference and said that no one except the Mahatma had a right to deliver the goods on behalf of India. He announced that the Maharaja of Patiala had come to Bombay and was sailing on Saturday for London where he would attend the Round Table Conference. The speaker declared that though the Maharaja was a Sikh by religion, he did not represent the Sikh community.

He was going to represent himself or at best the order of Princes to which he belonged. If the Maharaja wanted to know what the Sikhs thought about the Conference, the speaker would suggeest him not to proceed to London but to go back to Patiala.

Some other speakers also addressed the meeting before it terminated.

PUNJAB'S 4TH DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

Three judgments were delivered by the Additional District Magistrate in the Borstal Jail to-day, convicting Moulvi Abdulla, the 4th Dictator of the Punjab War Council and Maliklal Khan, a member, under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Amendment Act and sentenced each of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, one month more. They were recommended to be placed in "B" class. Dr. Gurubax Rai was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for sedition in respect of a public speech.—Free Press.

Lahore Politicals' Fast.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

As no reply was received from Government to their representation demanding better treatment for "C" class political prisoners, the "A" and "B" class prisoners in the Gujarat jail have decided to observe a 48-hours-fast.—Free Press.

PATEL PESHAWAR REPORT COPIES SEIZED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

Police this morning searched Anand Bhawan (Swaraj Bhawan), U. P. Congress Office and the Law Journal Press for copes of Patel's Report from the Law Journal Peshawar Enquiry Committee's Report. It is reported they seized about seventy-five copies of the Press.—A. P.

Motilalji Ailing.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

When Pandit Motilal Nehru and party arrived at Naini some Congress volunteers approached him for orders about local Congress affairs, but it is reported that Pandit Motilal told them that it was not the business of a prisoner to issue orders but to obey them and directed them to approach the local Congress "Dictator" on the subject. Pandit Motilal who appeared unwell, in reply to a personal enquiry, said that he was not keeping good health and had had fever while at Yerovada.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, August 22.

Doctors B. C. Roy and Sir Nilratan Sarkar left for Allahabad this evening by the Dehradun Express to attend on Motilalji.—Free Press.

Subhas Bose Elected Mayor Of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Sjt. Subash Bose was elected Mayor at the special meeting of the Corporation held this evening by an overwhelming majority. Sjt. Subash Bose got 44 while the rival got only 20 votes.

The announcement was greeted with cheers. St. Sadatulla raised a point of order about the eligibility of Sjt. Bose for office as he had not taken the oath of allegiance, but the Deputy Mayor overruled the objection saying that provisions of the Municipal Act were clear, that the members could elect Sjt. Bose even before he had taken the oath. But Sjt. Bose could not function in his duties without taking the oath.—Free Press.

MALAVIYAJI VISITS GUJARAT VILLAGES.

—:o:—

Hartal At Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

The news of the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was received here late last night. Immediately the Gujarat Congress Committee ordered a hartal to be declared to-day. All mills and bazaars are closed to-day.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel left yesterday to visit several villages in Kaira District. They return here to-morrow. The two leaders intend to tour for some time different parts of Gujarat.—A. P.

VISAPUR SIKH SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Put Into Solitary Cells?

(From Akali Dal).

Akali Dal has been reliably informed that several Sikh Satyagrahi prisoners including Sirdar Thaman Singh, Captain, are put in solitary cells day and night for not standing up in the presence of the Superintedent.

The Superintendent insists on all the prisoners apologising when he would again take them out but all have refused.

One volunteer was punished to cross bars (1 1|2" by 1 1|2" thick rod between 2 legs) for being seen smiling in the presence of the jailor. The jailor openly says to all th eprisoners that the voice of the Congress and the public cannot be heard in Visapur.

ALISHERZAI TRIBE NOT TO BE HOSTILE?

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

The Alisherzai tribe have assured the Political Agent that they will take no part in any hostile activities. To meet the threat by Khani Khel Chamkannis against Lower Kurram, the Chief Commissioner has ordered the temporary enlistment of six extra platoons of the Kurram Militia. Reconnaissance by the Air Force yesterday over Mohmand and other areas reported little unusual movement and no offensive operations were undertaken.—A. P.

CHARGE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION STRONGLY REPUDIATED.

"Not Personnel, But Change Of Heart That Counts."

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S REPLY TO ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Nagindas, T. Master, Chairman of the Congress Boycott Committee, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"My attention has been drawn to an interview given by Mr. Geddis to an evening paper in which he accuses the Boycott Committee of racial discrimination. This accusation is unfounded.

Mr. H. P. Modi, the President of the Millowners' Association, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the then Acting President of the Congress, and the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad held a conference in June last when certain terms were discussed. All these terms except that relating to the import of Foreign cloth, were agreed to. These included the conditions that three-fourths of the capital should be Indian, and two-thirds of the Directors should be Indian and that the outlook should be Indian and not opposed to the National Movement.

These terms were agreed to and it is surprising now to find that stress is laid on them to support the unfounded allegation of racial discrimination. It should be remembered that among the Mills included in the non-swadeshi group is the Toyo-Podar Mill which is not European. A very large proportion of the capital in this mill is held by a Congressman and yet it has been classed non-swadeshi. The suggestion that the discrimination is racial or against Europeans therefore falls to the ground. Mr. Nagindas added that in order to protect, foster and develop Indian Industries, the principle that the management should be Indian had now been accepted unreservedly in this country.

"It is therefore absolutely unwarranted to contend that the only consideration for treating a Mill as non-swadeshi is its control by a Foreign agency as it is tried to make out. If this was so, the ban on the Brady group of Mills would not have been raised. It is not the personnel that matters, but it is the change of heart that counts."—A. P.

"BOYCOTT DAY" OF BOMBAY WORKERS

—:o:—

Impressive Demonstrations In Labour Area.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI GOODS.

The most elaborate and spectacular demonstration during the "Labour Week" organised by the Congress Committee was the "Boycott Day" celebration on Friday.

It was inaugurated by a huge meeting in the morning at the "Kamdar Maidan", opposite the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, which was attended by about 50,000 people. Mr. Nagindas Master, solicitor, President of the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. presided. Loud speakers were installed at several places.

Shrimati Yeshodabai Bhatt, Mr. Kuverji and some other speakers addressed the meeting on the politics of boycott.

FLAG SALUTATION.

Before the meeting began a flag salutation ceremony was held, in which the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers including its lady members, the National Militia and other volunteer corps took part.

The "Prabhat Pheries" of the workers in the early morning, and hundreds of volunteers and workers later in the morning carried on the usual propaganda, by street corner meetings, chawl to chawl visits, distribution of leaflets, etc.

FLEET OF 70 LORRIES.

The most spectacular part of the celebration was in the latter half of the day. About 70 motor lorries, most of which were lent by public-spirited citizens, were used as a sort of travelling exhibition of Swadeshi goods. In some lorries, several tableaux were arranged, depicting typical scenes from the daily life of workers. While the other lorries, contained an exhibition of Swadeshi goods which were specially selected from considerations of their cheapness, durability, attractiveness and other qualities most essential from the workers' point of view.

These lorries moved in the various localities inhabited by the workers from 2 p.m. in the afternoon to 8 p.m. at night.

SKITS STAGED.

At night, an interesting performance of which was valuable from the propagandist point of view was held in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Several "skits" depicting typical scenes of cloth and liquor shops picketing were staged.

INDIAN MOVEMENT SHOULD BE KEPT ALIVE.

"Active Discontented & Militant People Will Alone Succeed."

R. T. CONFERENCE WILL BE ABORTIVE.

JAMES MAXTON'S ADVICE TO INDIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

What is attitude of Independent Labour Party towards the forthcoming Indian Round Table Conference is the question that the London representative of Free Press put to the office-bearers of the Party. The question had given rise to speculations when James Maxton addressed a query to the Premier as to whether the Independents of Labour Party would find representation.

Later reports gained currency that the Independent Labour Party desired no representation in the Conference.

Asked for an authoritative expression of opinion Mr. James Maxton said: "I want to make it clear that the suggestion which I put forward to the Premier was made that it may be considered in the event of the Indian National Congress participating in the Conference. We felt that if there were a substantial Left opinion represented on the British delegation to the Conference, it would have made tremendous difference to opinion in India.

The Prime Minister evidently thinks that Left Wing opinion will be adequately represented by Government's representatives on the British delegation. This is far from being correct as spokesmen of the Independent Labour Party, as Mr. Brockway or myself, have never been in agreement with the Labour policy on India from the time that Labour Party agreed to participate in the Simon Conference. I do not now believe that Round Table Conference will receive support from Indian delegates, whose outlook will be similar to ours.

SETTLEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Since it is our belief that a settlement is possible only on the lines of our outlook on Indian problem, it is my opinion that the Round Table Conference will be abortive. The only practical thing I can see at the moment is for India to carry on her agitation in all its branches and for us in Independent Labour Party to proceed with our agitation in this country. It is essential that the movement in India should be kept alive. I cannot believe on any historical precedent that a peaceful quiescent India will secure more than an India which is active, discontented and militant in the non-violent sense.—Free Press Beam Service.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In connection with the reports that have appeared in the Press in India that Mr. C. F. Andrews and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore consider the Viceroy's speech to the Assembly on July 9th merits "collaboration in Round Table Conference" Mr. C. F. Andrews has informed Free Press as follows: "I gave to press no statement whatsoever, except that I agreed with Dr. Tagore when he said every attempt at a mutual understanding, in spite of the fact that the Government's repressive policy provided no suitable atmosphere.

It is the opinion of Mr. Andrews that an amnesty to political prisoners is an absolutely necessity before the Conference will attract a representative delegation to the Round Table Conference.—Free Press Beam Service.

C. F. ANDREWS' PROPAGANDA.

In reference to Dr. Edward Thompson's articles in "Times" on Indian question in America and criticism of Dr. Sunderland's book entitled "India in Bondage" Free Press reliably understands that Mr. Andrews is contributing series of appreciative articles to American Press on "India in Bondage".—Free Press Beam Service.

THE FRONTIER MENACE.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

The Haji of Turangzai is still touring in Bohaibag. The Fakir of Alingar is trying to rally the Utmankhels and the Bajaurs. The Halimzai Maliks have given an assurance that they would resist the Haji's lashkar if it attempted to advance at Gandao. Unconfirmed reports have been received that the Afridis are holding a jirgah on next Friday to investigate thir recent failure at Peshawar. The Ghilzais are still holding positions at Palwar and are refusing to budge. The Hathikhel Wazirs have not complied with the orders to make over Mulla Faziqadir and this has necessitated military action.—A. P.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW THREE ARRESTS.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

The Afghan Independence day "Jashan" was celebrated yesterday at Darulaman.

The C. I. D. yesterday searched the house of Gokalchand Chopra, late Secretary of the Frontier Congress Committee who was recently released from Jail. Nothing incriminating was found.

Three persons were arrested in Peshawar City under the Martial Law Regulations.—A. P.

SITUATION IN KURRAM IMPROVING.

—:o:—

25 Afridis Raid Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, August 22.

Up to the evening of the 20th no concentration of lashkars was reported in the Mohmand country, though an aeroplane reconnoitring over the area was fired upon at two places. The Deputy Commissioner saw the Tarai Starakzai Mohmand Jirga at Shabkadr on the 21st. They have promised to join hands with the Halimzai Mohmands in Gandao and co-operate with them in preventing the entry of any hostile lashkars from the upper Mohmand country. At the request of Maliks all Mohmand Khazzadars have been released from their duties in the blockade towers and allowed to go to Gandao to assist in these activities.

AFRIDI RAID.

A raiding gang of about 25 Afridis is reported to have entered Peshawar District on the night of the 20th. A small gang was reported to have been seen near Sorazai, south of Peshawar, on the 21st and another gang in the direction of Attock bridge.

The situation in Kurram is improving. The Ghilzai lashkar has evacuated its position in and around Utsar.

Police and Frontier constabulary supported by troops visited four Hathi Khel Wazir villages of Bannu district on the 21st and arrested some of the agitators who have been trying to stir up trouble in the Khattak country south of Kohat district. The Hathi Khel Wazirs are now handing in their licence firearms, but the mullah who was the leader of the agitation appears to have absconded.—A. P.

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TO LET—DADAR, BUNGALOW opposite to B. B. Rly. station near Kohinoor Cinema, Hall 34 x 19-6, four bed-rooms, kitchen verandah and garden on all sides E. L. gas, mosaic flooring, W. C. garage, Rent Rs. 125/. Appl. KOTWAL ADVOCATE, Kalbadevi
C R3073

WANTED to SUB-LET.—A well Furnished OFFICE ROOM with Tables, Chairs, Clock, Lights Fans etc. (can use Telephone also) on Hornby Road. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 213, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3079

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikalwady) ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Appl. DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C 700

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P 2920B

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(2)

Public Notices

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

NOTICE

WITH effect from 1st September, 1930, the train service on the Broad-gauge Main Line and Branches will be revised. The important changes will be:—
(1) Nos. 15 Down and 16 Up Frontier Mail trains will be accelerated between Bombay and Delhi:—

TIMINGS.

		15 Down. H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	D.	13 0
Delhi	A.	12 5
	D.	12 30
Peshawar Cantt.	A.	8 45
		16 Up. H. M.
Peshawar Cantt.	D.	11 0
Delhi	A.	8 5
	D.	8 35
Bombay (Colaba)	A.	8 35

These trains will run to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullunder, Amritsar and Lahore instead of via Bhatinda route.
(2) No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express will be timed to leave Colaba at 16-50 instead of at 16-30 and arrive at Delhi at 20-43 as now. This and the Up Punjab Express will continue to run to and from Lahore via Bhatinda route as at present.
(3) No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run to accelerated timings leaving Colaba at 8-55 hours instead of 7-25 and arrive at Viramgam at 22-44 as at present. This train will NOT stop at Church Gate, Bandra and Dahanu Road also at Gholvad and Damar Road on Saturdays, Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.
(4) No. 9 Down Passenger will be timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours instead of 7-50 and arrive at Baroda at 20-30 instead of 21-5 hours. This train will NOT halt at Church Gate and Borivli.
(5) Nos. 9 Down and 6 up Baroda Passenger trains will have 1st 2nd and 3rd class accommodation
(6) No. 11 Down Passenger will NOT stop at Andheri and No. 6 Up Baroda Passenger will NOT stop at Borivli.
(7) Nos. 59 Down and 60 Up Local Passenger trains now running between Anand and Sevalia will be extended to and from Godhra as an experimental measure.
(8) The Vasad Kathana Railway will be opened for passenger traffic.
H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15-8-1930.
F 1397

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
—:o:—
On and from September 1st, 1930, two Hair Dressing Saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen will be opened on the 1st floor of the new Victoria Terminus Station.
They are under fully qualified European supervision and will be open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9-0 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
A. E. TYLDEN PATTERSON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
1418

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from CIVIL ENGINEERS for the post of Inspector of Lighthouses.

Applications should reach the Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, before 7th September, 1930.
Candidates should have the following qualifications:—Age not less than 30 years and preferably not more than 40. They should hold a degree in Civil Engineering, or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and should have had considerable practical civil engineering experience.

The conditions of the appointment are:—
Agreement for four years, terminable on six months' notice on either side, with prospect of permanency;
Pay Rs. 1,000-50-1,500|- a month;
Leave according to the Fundamental Rules.
Post carries benefit of special provident fund with subscription up to one-twelfth pay and Government contribution annually at 75 per cent of subscriptions;
No quarters will be provided, nor allowance in lieu thereof.
Candidates should forward the following information:—
Place and date of birth, religion, parentage and profession of father; schools and colleges attended with dates; degree or diploma obtained with copies of certificates; details of practical experience with dates and supported by copies of testimonials
1449

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the right of occupancy of Municipal land at Chapel Road and Bandra Hill during the ensuing Mt. Mary's Feast will be sold by Public Auction at the Municipal Office on 29th August, 1930, at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Terms and conditions of the occupancy can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours.
(Sd.) E. B. GIMI,
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality
Municipal Office,
Bandra, August 21st, 1930.
1464

Legal Notices

LIQUIDATED CLAIM.
COURT NO. I.
Suit No. 267 of 1929.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
KISSENDAYAL KHERIA
vs.
MORESHAR GONESH KOTI BHASKAR and Another.
To
MORESHAR GONESH KOTI BHASKAR,
One of the Defendant abovenamed.
WHEREAS on the 4th day of February, 1929, this suit has been instituted by the Plaintiff above named against you and Benarashi prosad Tulsan for recovery of the sum of Rs. 13,197-11-3 including interest due under a Promissory Note and for further interest and costs of the suit, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 10 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of publication of this Notice and to appear before this Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the Plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case And take notice that in default of your causing an appearance to be so entered the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.
Dated this 15th day of August 1930.
N. GHATTAK,
Master.
P. A. HUMATSINGKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
6, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.
1462

Public Notices

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

WANTED.—An experienced man for propaganda work in the Province of Bombay in connection with the sale of Soft Coke for domestic purposes. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Travelling Allowances according to Government Rules. Preference will be given to him who has experience in canvassing and possesses local knowledge of the Province. Candidate selected will be on probation for six months and if confirmed his services may be retained for a period of four years. Services are terminable on one month's notice on either side.
Applications will be received up to the 1st September, 1930, and are to be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, superscribed "Application for Propaganda Officer."
J. R. HARRISON,
President,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
Calcutta,
Dated the 19th August, 1930.
1463

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED AFRICAN COTTON
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 1-45 p.m (S.T.), in Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co.'s Godown No. J. 14?. Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—
1 full-pressed bale African cotton A. R. Jinja quality (Country damaged).
BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) the 24th inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) of very valuable Teak and Blackwood decent and durable high class complete Bungalow Furniture. Fire Proof safe or stand. Chesterfield suit, Gramophone and records, E. T.Lamp, Brass and chinaware, Centre piece Glassware crockery, etc., etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, Near Marina Mansion.
Property of one Private Gentleman and others.
VORA & CO.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.35
Scinde, Fine	3.60
Scinde, Superfine	3.70
Bengal, Good	3.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.35
Bengal, Fine	3.60
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.65
Oomras, Fine	3.95
Broach, Fully Good	4.05
Broach, Fine	4.30
Broach, Superfine	4.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 21.

November	9.40—.33
December	9.52—.30
January	9.57—.33
March	9.75—.28
May	9.96—.29
July	10.11—.31

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 21.

Chartered Bank of I A. and C.	£16-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	£100-1/2
National Bank of India	£39-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p. c.	£79-5/
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3-1/2	£45-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£54
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£63
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£85-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£104
Victory Bond 4 p.c.	£95-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 21.
Demand Bills 486.87

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.
London, Aug. 21.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 p. c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/16 p.c
Bank Bills 6 months 2-9/16 p.c
Who came to see a prisoner, were
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 p. c.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 22.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August|October.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 Nov.|Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug|Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Aug|Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 948
JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 92-1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 110 3|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York--London 4.87 3|32 21st inst.
Shanghai—London 1|7 3|4 22nd inst.
Japan—London 2|0 11|32 21st inst.
London—Paris 123.85 21st inst.
London—Belgium 34.300 21st instant.
London—Switzerland 25.04 1|2 21st inst.
London--Italy 93.00 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 20th instant, £4-5-0 21st inst.
Silver London Ready £16 11|16 20th instant, £16 7|8 21st inst.
Silver London Forward £16 11|16 20th inst., £16 7|8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready £33 9|16 20th inst., £36 11|16 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos £2 7|32 per cent. 20th inst., £2 3|16 per cent. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. £2 19|32 per cent. 20th instant, £2 9|16 per cent. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Aug. 22.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 94/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 99/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73|4.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 104/14
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83|12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94|6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933|36 Rs. 100|4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1936 Rs. 73
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4
FORWARD RATES.
1st September Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 93-15-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0.
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Aug. 22.
3 Mos. Discounts 2 3|16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 19|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 p.a.
Call Money 1 1|2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 3 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 21.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 21.
Silver—India bought. Supplies are small. Market is quiet.
Spot 16-7/8

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PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BRIGHT FUTURE OF GROWTH OF INDIAN COTTON

—:o:—

Central Provinces To Be India's Texas.

COMPLETE CHANGE IN STAPLE.

Rosy Prospects For Indian Cotton Growers

The improvement of cotton growing in the Central Provinces owing to the adoption of "Verum 262" is expected to show remarkable change in yield of long-staple cotton. All needs of long-staple cotton will be supplied in a few years' time and the Central Provinces are expected to take the place of Texas of the United States of American Cotton-Belt.

The following article by Mr. D. G. Sawargonkar, L. Ag. Nagpur, Assistant to the Economic Botanist for cotton to C. P. Government, will be found interesting:—

"The bulk of the Cotton Crop of Berar and Central Provinces is commercially known as 'Oomras'. It was held in high esteem in the early sixties of the 19th century and in particular that found in the eastern portion of the tract, when it was regarded as of possible use in Lancashire during the decade associated with the war between the Northern and Southern United States. Subsequently, though the longer stapled 'Bani' still continued in decreasing amount to meet the somewhat limited demand of the Indian mills in their earlier stages for stapled cottons, the extension of cotton in Berar was associated with a declining fall in quality till by the early year of the present century. 'Oomras' had degenerated to being generally regarded as fit to spin only about counts of 10.

ATTEMPTS TO IMPROE QUALITY.

During this period there were two attempts to improve of at least to keep the staple up to its level.

1. An attempt to introduce American type in the sixties which failed as the varieties did not suit the soil and climatic conditions.

2. An attempt to extend the use of Bani by wholesale distribution of seed; this failed as under economic conditions at that time the price secured for the lint did not pay the grower as the yield and lint percentage of this variety were poor.

CAUSES OF FALL OF QUALITY.

Investigation into the causes of this fall of quality of the 'Oomras' showed that it was due to the complication of a variety of factors—Agricultural and Commercial—concerned directly or indirectly in lowering its intrinsic merit.

1. Gradual decrease not only in the amount of average rainfall but also in the duration of the monsoon.

2 Effect of improved commercial facilities (curious as it may sound) affording easy access to the intrusion from Khandesh of roughfeeling shortstapled cotton types.

3. The hardier nature of these intruders coupled with a high ginning outturn and the facility of their harvest in a clean state.

4. Indifference of growers to the quality of cotton grown resulting from the practice—in the local markets—of buying kapas at flat rate on the vague basis of description such as the name of the place growing it, irrespective of quality and the preference shown for cleanliness and class rather than for staple.

5. Probably the most important—the very small premium in favour of better staple which could be obtained in India prior to the great war.

6. Increasing demand of cotton as commodity for various other uses than that of spinning.

The first three of these, however, were agricultural factors and were mainly responsible for the degeneration of the 'Oomras', the rest being trade conditions the reaction of which on cotton growing helped to hasten the lowering of the standard.

OBJECT OF AG. DEPARTMENT.

The primary object of the Agricultural Department is to provide the farmer with a variety which will pay him. In the early years of this century staple had, as has been indicated, little or no value in itself. To have pushed a cotton of this type would have been to the disadvantage of the grower. The Department thus advocated Roseum as it was the best of the inferior types and as on selection they could assure a premium to the grower on its higher ginning percentage. This held the field till about 1920 when two new influences began to operate.

(a). A rapidly increasing difference in the price between long and short staple, (b) the spread of cotton wilt disease to which Roseum was particularly susceptible.

This led to further definite research to discover, if possible, from among the constituents of the indigenous 'Oomras' crop types which combined early maturity with good yield the feature of the Khandesh cottons and which would at the same time resisted wilt and meet the demand of the Indian Mill for a cotton which could be counted upon to spin 20s.

VERUM "262."

After a considerable amount of patient work in the trials of many types the strain known at the the present day as Verum 262 was isolated and subsequently multiplied and is now on the way to wider usage. This type gives a good yield, is markedly early, resists wilt and provides a staple which spins counts of 20s—24s. It is particularly suited to the western tract of Berar where late rains do not usually tend to counteract the value of undue earliness by causing boll shedding. A later strain of this type is being evolved for the rest of the 'Oomras' cotton tract.

RESULTS OF TRIALS.

The following table shows the results of trials (on fairly extensive areas) of Verum 262 in comparison to Roseum (Khandesh) on average fields in Berar which are as a rule infested with wilt disease.

Statement showing the economic position of Verum 262 as compared with Roseum or the common cotton crop of Berar and C. Ps.

Verum 262 on Average land infested with wilt.	
Area in acres	30,223
Outturn per acre in lbs. of kapas	308
Percentage of lint	33.5
Yield of lint per acre in lbs.	103.0
Average rate per Kh. of two bales	336
Value of lint per acre	44-2-2
Advantage or Otherwise.	...
Roseum on average land infested with wilt.	
Area in acres	257
Outturn per acre in lbs. of kapas	237
Percentage of lint	36.0
Yield of lint per acre in lbs.	85.3
Average rate per Kh. of two bales	233
Value of lint per acre	25-5-7
Advantage or Otherwise	18-12-7

There is thus a clear advantage of Rs. 18-12-7 per acre by growing Verum 262 in place of Roseum on average lands where wilt is to be expected.

FOURTH YEAR OF TRIAL.

This new cotton is now running its fourth year since its first successful trial in a few cultivators' fields in 1926 as a substitute for Roseum or Khandesh. Without taking into consideration the quality of its staple (which will be dealt with anon) its resistance to wilt and earliness alone have gained it a general esteem wherever it has been sown. It may not be out of place here to refer to the fact that it has saved its growers in Berar from a crisis that befell the rest of their fellow farmers owing to low yields resulting from the early cessation of rain last season. The area under it is expanding rapidly. From 3,000 acres in 1928-29 it reached to 30,000 in the last season and according to very moderate expectations based on seed distribution this season it is no matter for surprise if it touches the figure of 200,000 in 1930-31.

(To be Continued.)

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every nation on the face of the earth has its own national Flag. It is a symbol of National honour and is hugged to the bosom which comforts every one who cherishes it. The symbol of the charkha in our tri-coloured flag hardly requires any introduction as the charkha idea has been so familiar to us all. The charkha was once our national home industry giving food to many millions.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's resolution that "the National Flag be hoisted over the Corporation Building" will come up for discussion in the Municipal meeting shortly. We cannot understand what discussion or consideration is at all necessary to hoist our own flag over our own buildings—the Corporation should not lose the golden opportunity of doing a patriotic act.

If the citizens united demand goes unheeded we must then be prepared to take disciplinary action against such of our representatives who showed themselves devoid of patriotic feeling.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. D.

TREND OF THE PEACE POURPARLIERS

—:o:—

The Points At Issue.

"The Englishman" of August 18 publishes the following report from its Bombay correspondent:—

To put the situation bluntly, there is evidence that Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are carrying on where Mr. Slocombe left off. It will be recalled that in his much-talked-of interview with Mr. Gandhi in Yerrawada shortly after the Mahatma's arrest, Mr. Slocombe announced certain changes in Mr. Gandhi's "minimum demands.' At the time, these changes were regarded in some circles as mere verbal alterations, a mere begging, the question and quibbling with sweet phrase. But all the same, it should be recalled at this stage that the two outstanding changes stated by Mr. Gandhi at that time were that he would not call off his campaign unless he was promised "a substance of independence" and "a change of heart" amongst the members of the Government. On these two points the whole issue hung, and although many of India's politicians seem to have forgotten that "last word" it appears that the Sapru-Jayakar delegation have concentrated on elucidating those points.

TREND OF QUESTIONS.

That is to say, unless I am very much mistaken, the questions which have been asked Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal during the past three weeks have run something like this:—

"What exactly do you mean by the 'substance of Independence?"

"Does it accord with a promise of Dominion status with transitory safe guards?"

'Does it fit in with the promise that the unanimous decision of the Round Table Confereuce shall be the basis of India's future Constitution?"

"And what do you mean in concrete and practical terms by a change of heart in the Government?"

'How do you expect such a change to be manifested?"

"Would the mere release of political prisoners and the calling off of ordinances simultaneously with a calling off of the civil disobedience movement meet your views?"

"Would you let all your other 'demands', such as prohibition, salt tax and foreign cloth boycott, be decided to the new constitution instead of demanding that the present Government pass orders on them?"

FRESH NEGOTIATIONS.

Now on the face of it, these matters are simple to raise as the possible solution of a great problem; but it should be remembered that the "demands" as given to the world through Mr. Slocombe have not so far been altered. It is only natural, therefore, that those demands would be starting place of fresh negotiations, and as the Slocombe interview was not a discussion of peace terms but merely an informal method of getting a statement, such political leaders as Sapru and Jayakar would find in them ample opportunity for elucidating the situation and clearing the atmosphere. The Viceroy has recently taken the opportunity of making a "new statement" amplifying his announcement of last November in view of "the changed conditions," and therefore it is practically certain that the Sapru-Jayakar delegation have sought to obtain from Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal their "new statement" in view of the same "changed conditions".

It is not believed that the serious and even critical, economic situation in Bombay will have very great influence on Mr. Gandhi. He is concerned with larger issues. To him, it is a matter of prestige, of principle, of victory. Rupees and annas will never be an argument to him to call off the civil disobedience movement.

Satyagraha In Karnatak.

—:o:—

HUBLI, Aug. 19.

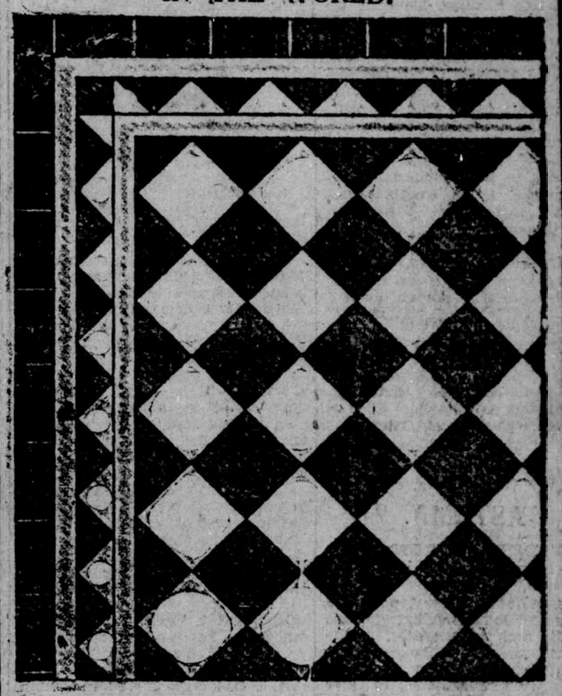
Yesterday at Sirsi while leading a mass of thousands of people including women for breaking Forest Laws, four prominent local leaders, Sjt. Vasudevarao Dhakappanavar, Sjt. Bhana Basappa, Sjt. Purushottam Koddar, Sjt. Motensar and 30 others were arrested.

On the 14th instant at Kadakinaball in Sirsi taluka more than 200 men and women broke Forest Laws. On the 15th instant 175 people of Hulekal in Sirsi taluka broke Forest Laws and locally auctioned the wood they had brought from the forest which fetched about nine rupees. So far no arrests have been made in either of these places.

At Yadwad in Belgaum district Sjt. Ramacharya Govnur was convicted on the 16th instant to 5 days' simple imprisonment under Section 188, I. P. C.

Mr. Bhim Sen, "Dictator" of the Seoni War Council, and Mr. Premshankar Pandia, Secretary, have been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930)

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Hakim Brothers.

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Gujarat, (Punjab).

INDIA AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

An Appeal To British Government.

The following appeal to the Government is published in "The Manchester Guardian":—

We feel that the situation with regard to India calls for the most earnest consideration by all those who are concerned for a peaceful solution of the present difficulties. We look with profound dismay to the possibility that, should the forthcoming Round Table Conference fail to propound a Constitution which will command the support of the best elements of Indian nationalism, we may be involved in measures which will mean the cessation of peaceful government. Neither Britain nor India has anything to gain from the use of force, and no effort should be spared to secure a basis of agreement along peaceful lines.

We call special attention to the statement issued by the Indian party leaders in the Legislature at Simla immediately after the Viceroy's speech of July 9. After urging Indian participation in the Round Table Conference and the duty of all parties to create an atmosphere of peace and concord the statement goes on:—

A policy of strong measures of repression on the one hand and the pursuit of direct action and open infringements of the law on the other can only serve to increase the tension which is already so acute. Neither policy will be an end in itself, and they can only be regarded as a manifestation of strength which may well be directed towards creative and nation-building efforts.

The statement then makes a simultaneous appeal to the Govment to repeal emergency measure and offer an amnesty, and to Congress leaders to terminate the programme of civil disobedience.

We believe this statement reveals a disposition to welcome conciliatory advances from this side and would, therefore urge the Government—

1. To emphasise that the representatives of both countries shall meet at the Round Table Conference on a basis of equality, and with a view to arriving at proposals for the attainment of Dominion status, subject only to transitional safeguards.

2. To spare no effort to secure the attendance and co-operation of Indian leaders, both men and women, and with this end in view to grant an amnesty to all political prisoners not guilty of violence.

Finally, we would plead for a greater interest among our own countrymen in the problem which is facing India and the British Empire. A fuller understanding by the people themselves of the strength of that national consciousness which has emerged in India is urgently desirable if we are to reach a solution approved by and honourable to all.—Yours, etc.,

Aberdeen and Temair.
Alice Acland.
Anna Barlow.
Maurice Browne.
Charles Roden Buxton, M. P.
Kate D. Courtney.
F. Lewis Donaldson.
Robert F. Horton.
Laurence Houseman.
L. P. Jacks.
Hewlett Johnson.
J. M. Kenworthy, M. P.
Harold J. Morland.
Mary Murray.
Henry W. Nevinson.
F. W. Norwood.
Marian Parmoor.
Alexandrina Peckover.
Bertrand Russell.
Frances Stewart.
Ben Turner.
Cecil H. Wilson, M. P.

London, July 28.

NAVJIVAN PRESS DISMANTLED.

Machinery To Be Sold In Bombay.

DARBAR GOPALDAS' SON TO BE EXTERNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

The "Navjivan Press" worth about Rs. 40,000 was declared forfeited to Government under the Press Ordinance. Ever since the forfeiture order was served some time last month, the Press has been closed and guarded by a party or police men. The "Shakti" Press, owned by Mr. G. K. Mavalankar was, after forfeiture auctioned and has been purchased for a sum of Rs. 750/- by some persons here. That press is worth about Rs. 10,000/- to 11000/-. It appears that Government do not propose to auction the "Navjivan Press" at Ahmedabad as they are perhaps afraid that there might be no bidder. They have, therefore, since yesterday begun dismantling of the machines by some mechanics brought out from Bombay, and it is expected that they will remove those machines to Bombay and then sell them there. It is proposed to state the maker's name and the number of the machines which they thus take away and all persons concerned in the printing press trade are to be informed that machines of such and such maker bearing such and such number are coming from the "Navjivan Press" so that no one may purchase the machine without knowing that they form the property of the "Navjivan Press".

THE TRUST LAND.

The Navjivan institution is a public Trust; the Trust was declared by Mahatmaji in about September-October last year. The Trust owns certain lands in the village of Vedaj near the Ashram. The Manager of the "Navjivan Press" who is now in jail (Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt) has been served with a notice by the Mamlatdar to pay a sum of Rs. 17|2 for assessment in respect of those lands measuring about 4 acres and 23 gunthas. The charge of Rs. 17|2 includes the local fund cess of Rs. -15|- and the notice fee of Re. 1|-. The notice further threatens that unless the monies are paid by 20th instant, the Collector will proceed to declare the land forfeited to Government. The lands are worth about Rs. 3000|- to Rs. 3500|- and the tax is proposed to be realised not by sale of any other moveable or even the particular immoveable property, but property to the extent of about 3,000|- to Rs. 3,500|- is to be forfeited for refusing to pay Rs. 15|3 of Government assessment. Any comments from me are unnecessary. The "Navjivan Trust" will, of course, not pay any land assessment when it has been the policy of "Navjivan" to advocate non-payment of taxes.

DARBAR GOPALDAS' SON EXTERNED.

Mr. Master, the Collector of Kaira, is pursuing the policy of getting orders from Government for externing some persons in Kaira District originally coming from the Gaikwar territory, under the Foreigners' Act (Act III of 1864). The son of Darbar Gopaldas who is now undergoing sentence in Sabarmati jail (Suryakant Gopaldas) and due to be released on the 21st instant, has been served with an order under the Foreigners' Act to leave the British territoy as soon as he is released. There are many other persons also who are said to have received such order.

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SATYAGRAHA IN SIND.

—:o:—

Students Hoist National Flag.

(Through Sind Satyagraha Committee.)

KARACHI, Aug. 17.

Security has been demanded from vernacular daily newspapers "The Mouji" of Karachi and "The Navayug" of Hyderabad's press. The papers will cease. Thus all national papers are stopped.

Satyagraha Bulletins are being issued at Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas. A comic situation arose at Mirpurkhas when the police tried to seize the bulletins from the volunteers selling the same, for one volunteer ran and ran and stopped only when he felt that the policeman must have become tired. To his regret the policeman found that the volunteer had only a few blank papers in his hand. But when the police man was only a few paces away the volunteers again hawked the Bulletin loudly and actually sold a few copies.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

Picketing of liquor shops is going on at all the towns in Sind. Even the Government warehouse was picketed for day and night so that no liquor could be given to the dealers by the Government. Late in the night on Tuesday some 600 policemen and seargents with the District Magistrate and other high officials came to the same warehouse from all the directions and roads leading to the same. All the leaders and members of the Satyagraha Committee and other persons present there numbering about 150 were surrounded by the police cordon and arrested. Police cordons were formed so that other volunteers could not come near the warehouse. Lathi was used and the picketers were removed from the doors and the liquor was thereafter removed from the warehouse. The entire party was released later on at about 5 a.m.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops and wholesale dealers at Karachi is proceeding as this port serves Northern India and Afghanistan, Tibet and several big states like Rajputana and Bahawalpur. Even the railway station and European shops are picketed.

To secure greater participation of the students in the national movement efforts are being put in. The college students at Karachi go in a procession every evening for steet lectures. At Hyderabad the students have a band that plays at the national functions and Satyagraha processions. These students were rusticated by the head master whereupon the students picketed the school until the head master took back the students unconditionally. Some students picket the liquor shops and they had to resort to similar action when another head master bungled.

NATIONAL FLAG.

Piquant situations arose at Karachi and Hyderabad on account the headmasteras of Model High School Karachi and Nava Vidyalaya Hyderabad having interfered National flag which was hoisted by the students in the schools. Picketing was started at both the schools and students began to guard the flags. The Model High School headmaster ultimately yielded and the National Flag was unfurled there with proper respect by them.

The manager of the Nava Vidyalaya, the managing committee of which has the Collector as Chairman, called police force and at a late hour of the night students were charged with lathis. 18 students received injuries. The public indignation is very great at this and the same was voiced when the local Municipality adouted a resolution condemning the action of the manager R. B. Pribhdas. The school has remained closed ever since on account of strong picketing.

Direct result of this has been the incarceration of the dictator of the Hyderabad Satyagraha Committee Dr. Vishindas Ph.D. B.A. (Cantob) and the Captain of volunteers Sjt. Lalchand. The deadlock still continues.

Professor Shamdas Vaswani has been appointed as Dictator. The total number of arrests in Sind are 71 so far.

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Date	Steamers	Tons
ug		
ard	Macedonia	11,120
10th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
16,601		
8th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,650
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	15,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,538
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	15,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,019
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	16,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	15,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	15,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,962
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

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*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
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(b) To Marseilles only.

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TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£93	£82	£73	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

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FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
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The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
8th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,432
1931.		
8th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,432

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Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£60	£50
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
22nd	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
27th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
uwa Maru	11000	-- --	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru	5059	21 Aug.	30 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	-- --	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	-- --	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	-- --	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	-- --	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru ..	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	16 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Cainchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

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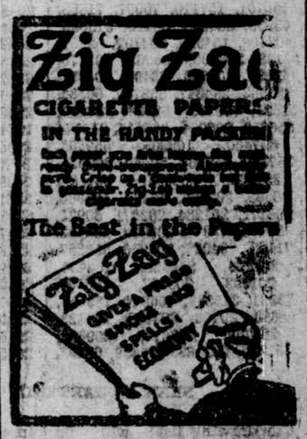

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BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	5,37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
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Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
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Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
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Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906

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LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period on rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to Deremper on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul sores, Sinuses, Poisonous boils, all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds. Ask for Free Booklet KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

100% Successful

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No Pain No Shocks

Rapid improvements guaranteed. No case is too chronic to yield to this treatment. Strict Privacy Guaranteed.

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Original Electric Treatment Department. 160, Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay. Enclose half anna stamp for Medical Opinions.

To Anxious Parents

Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.

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The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Children need VIROL

A Head Teacher writes:—"The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter."

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The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

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1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
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THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

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And THEREBY HELP the Attainment of ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Managed by Indians, For the Benefit of Indians. Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

PHOTO OF NERVE CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Conquer "Nerves"

(Irritability, listlessness, stomach trouble.)

Nerve-weakness causes bad transmission of the nerve impulses and may result in the irregular functioning of almost every organ of the body. Irritable nerves, digestive troubles, stomach pains, sleeplessness — all these different complaints are due to one and the same cause: "Nerve-Weakness," and can only be conquered by strengthening and feeding up the very nerves of the body.

With Sanatogen, which is a *nerve food*, you go to the very core of the complaint, you strengthen the nerve-fibres, revitalize the nerve-cells, you put new strength and health into nerves which now play such tricks on you.

"It is years since I felt so well and happy. I was full of pain and depression through indigestion and nervousness, but now through Sanatogen, the world and all that is in it is brighter and more cheerful," so wrote a lady-user who had taken Sanatogen for six weeks.

Start taking Sanatogen *now* and for you too the world will soon become a better and brighter place, you will feel healthy and strong again. Red cheeks and a healthy appetite will show you what Sanatogen has done for you.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

FROM YERAVDA MANDIR

Mahatmaji On Control Of Palate.

The following is a condensed translation of Gandhiji's discourse on observance Number four of the Ashram—Control of the Palate.

This is very closely connected with the observance of Brahmacharya. I have found from experience that the observance of celibacy becomes very easy directly one acquires mastery over taste. Conquest of the palate does not figure among the observances of time-honoured recognition, perhapes because even great sages found it difficult to achieve. We of the Satyagraha Asuram however have elevated it to the rank of an independent principle, and must therefore consider it by itself.

FOOD AS MEDICINE.

We must take food as we take medicine, that is, without thinking whether it is palatable or otherwise, and only in a limited quantity corresponding to the needs of the body. Just as medicine taken in too small a dose does not take effect or the full effect, and as too large a dose injures the system, so it is with food as well. It is therefore a breach of the principle to take anything just for its pleasant taste. It is equally a breach to take too large a quantity of any fine dish. Most of us, instead of keeping the body and the organs of sense under control, become the latter's slaves. An experienced physician observed that he had never seen a healthy man in the world. The body is injured every time that one overeats, and the injury can be repaired only by fasting.

No one need take fright at this line of thinking, or give up the observance in despair. When we take a vow, that does not mean that we are able to observe it perfectly from the very beginning. it only means constant and honest effort in thought, word and deed with a view to its fulfilment. We must not practise self-deception by making too vide a difinition of a principle, simply because it is difficult to observe. To degrade an ideal for our convenience is to practise untruth and to lower ourselves. To understand an ideal and then to make a herculean effort to reach it, no matter how difficult it is,—this is the 'summum bonum' of human life. One who at all times fulfils the "mahavratas" in their perfection has nothing else left for him to do in this world; he is "bhagavan," he is a "yogi." We humble seekers need only put forth a slowly but steady endeavour, which is sure to win divine Grace for us in God's good time, and all relish will then disappear with the realisation of the Highest.

A COMMON KITCHEN.

If we realise the importance of this principle, we must make ever increasing effort in order to observe it in perfection. We need not be thinking of food all the twenty four hours of the day. The only thing needful is perpetual vigilance, which will help us to find out very soon when we eat for self indulgence and when in order only to sustain the body. This being discovered, we must strongly set our faces against mere indulgence. A common kitchen where this principle is observed is very helpful in this connection; as it relieves us from the necessity of thinking out the 'menu' for each day, and provides us with acceptable food which we must take in a quantity sufficient for ourselves with a contented and thankful mind disinclined to cavil at it. We in that case are easily enabled to observe this rule. The authorities of the common kitchen lighten our burden and serve as the watch dogs of our observance. They will not prepare any dish just because it is delicious; they will cook only such food as helps us to keep our body a fit instrument for service. In an ideal state of things there will be little or no use of ire at all for cooking purposes; man will use as food only such dishes as are cooked by the Great Fire in the shape of the sun, and will become, as he was intended to be, a fruitarian. But we need not here dive to such a depth, our object has been to consider the implication and the difficulties of this observance, and its intimate relation with the observance of Brahmacharya. Let us all ponder over this, and to the best of our ability make an effort to fulfil this observance.

ASKING POLICE AND MILITARY TO STRIVE FOR "SWANTANTRAY."

Nothing "Offensive" In It.

THANA JUDGE'S FINDING.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 20.

The following is the finding and final order of Mr. B N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana, in the case against the three volunteers of the Vile-Parle Camp who were tried for offence punishable under Section 131 I.P.C.:—

"The jury by a majority of 4 against 1 find all the accused not guilty. The offence really turns on the true meaning and effect of a couple of words in the short leaflet. One such word is "Swatantraya" in the sentence which exorts all Indians in the Army and the Polce to strive for Swantraya. in the English version it is rendered as "Freedom". But, it may mean nothing more than Swarajya which as stated in 34 Cal. 991, would be only equivalent to self-Government or Government by the people themselves under the King as an integral part of British Empire in which case there would be nothing offensive in it. The majority of the jury have obviously attached that meaning to the word and in doing so they were quite within their province.

WHEN FORCE IS UNLAWFUL.

The second word in the leaflet on which the innocence or the guilt of the accused turns is "Ahinsak" which is rendered in English as "unresisting." It appears in the 2nd sentence when the soldier and policeman are told that it is no part of their duty to commit cruel assaults on unarmed and ahinsak (unresisting) people even under orders of their superiors and that if they did so they would be liable for punishment themselves. Now, in one view, it is a mere statement of undoubted law governing conduct of the soldier and the policeman. For, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code Sections 127-130, only a crowd refusing to disperse on an order given would alone be liable to have force used against it and that only so much as it sufficient to disperse it.

If by the word, "Ahinsak" or "unresisting" is meant a crowd prepared to listen to the order of dispersal and not to disregard or resist it, then no force would be ordered or used against it lawfully. It would then be not only the soldier's and policeman's duty not to use force, but, if by chance, their officers any time happened to be so unmindful of their own responsibility as to order force against a crowd quite willing to disperse on an order to that effect being given, then it would not be the duty of the policeman or soldier, to obey it. Further if by cruel assault, is meant force in excess of what is necessary to secure the object of dispersing the crowd, then, again that is merely a statement of law.

And a writing which merely points out to the soldier what his duty under the law is, and what amounts to the transgression of that duty would not be legitimately classed as a seduction from duty.

NOT A CAMOUFLAGE.

The only question is whether the language of the leaflet was really a camouflage to convey a different meaning from what on the face and on a plain and grammatical reading it implies. And that question the majority of the jury has answered in the negative. Again in doing so, they were fairly within their rights and I do not think under the circumstances of the case it would be proper for me to express any disagreement.

Therefore accepting the verdict of the majority, I hold the accused not guilty. I acquit the accused and direct them to be acquitted.

"DEFEND THE FLAG AT ALL COSTS."

(Through Taluka Congress Committee).

BASSEIN, Aug 21.

A National Flag was hoisted on the premises of the Bassein Taluka Local Board Office yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Shroff . Sjt. Narayanrao Galvankar, spoke on the necessity of having the National Flag on the premises.

Mr. Shroff, in hoisting the flag impressed on the audience that in case the flag comes in any danger of being removed it would be the duty of every one in the Taluka to preserve it at any cost.

Forest Satyagraha In Dohad.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 20.

Preparations are in full swing for starting Forest Satyagraha Movement in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas. Vigorous propaganda is being carried on among Bhils for Satyagrah movement. A note of warning is issued to the intending bidders at the next general auction of forest of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas. The authorities shifted the place of auction from Dohad to Godhra Civil Station.

There is a complete failure of Kharif crop in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas due to continuous heavy rain and Bhils are starving The Bhil Seva Mandal has managed to start four chief grain shops at Limdi, Jhalod, Jesawada and Gagerdi to cope with situation adequately. Free dolls are distributed wherever necessary.

PARSIS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now nearly 1200 years that the Parsis have adopted India as their mother country. During that long period the Parsis had always distinguished themselves as an enlightened community, and they were not slow in showing their gratitude to Jadav Rana's descendent by taking up the popular cause always.

As I am not a keen student of Indian history, and really speaking we Indians never had the opportunity of studying correct Indian history,—we do not know precisely the various gracious arts of Hindu and Mahomedan rulers towards us. nor do we know in detail the story of our forefathers, after their advent in this hoary land.

It is said by die-hard Hindus, that the Parsis have not paid in full for the great honour done to them of staying in India. With all due respect to my Hindu brethren who hold the above view, I maintain most sincerely and emphatically, that on the whole the Parsis have done immense good to India in all directions, and without the slightest thought of recompense, they will continue to show the same support in future.

The migration of the Parsis from Gujerat to Bombay is welcomed by many as a great step, and the Parsis feel proud of their stronghold over Bombay. By coming to Bombay the Capitalist class in our community has gained many laurels—but what about the middle and poor class in our community?

The true wealth of India is agriculture. Had the Parsis taken to field work in right earnest, they with their higher knowledge and sagacious insight would have produced wonderful results in agriculture. The false idea of low work. and the glittering thought of city life, comfort and ease brought us to Bombay, and after becoming graduates we seek petty jobs either in Government Service or private firms.

Ease and comfort, silk saries and Cashmere coats, have robbed us of our Independence. A farmer though illiterate, though he is unable to write his own name, can claim for greater independence of spirit than the desperate graduate of Bom ay who know not what is in store for him tomorrow.

For my Parsi brethren—the Gandhi movement is a blessing in disguise. Many Parsi critics who attack this National movement tell us, that the Parsis, whose numerical number is about a lakh, will be swept oc from public life if left at the mercy of two major communities. That the Parsi mentality can become so timid and nervous under the British rule is a poor tribute paid by such critics to the British in India. A community that cannot stand on its own legs, deserves little support from all right thinking people. But I am confident and hopeful—that the advice of such puny critics weigh little with the bulk of the backbone of the sexes, and the backbone of the Parsi community is yet sound, strong, and virile.

When Gandhiji is waging a herculean non-violent fight on behalf of the crores of down-trodden masses of India—a fight that is absolutely clear and based on truth and justice,—the attitude of the Parsis should be clearly grasped and declared. Even the speech of a Parsi Liberal in the Council of State clearly shows that the whole community wants Dominion Status, without any further delay. But I would wish that men of Sir Preroze Sethna's influence and calibre would plainly warn the Government that they cannot participate in any discussions in which leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandits Nehrus hesitate to participate.

In this great movement of regeneration—the Parsis can do two things very easily. Let my Parsi brothers and sisters take up the cause of 'Swadeshi' and the boycott of 'British goods.' Whereas the former will be a permanent weapon in our armoury the better is a temporary one. We are not enemies of English people. Most of them do not know what kind of repression we are having here. The only way to open their eyes is this weapon of boycott. Once the English recognise our claims for Swaraj—this deadly an against the English people will be automatically lifted.

But Swadeshi is quite different. Every nation is proud of using the necessary articles made in its own country. An Englishman would always prefer to buy things made in England. India is poor to-day, because we have forgotten this moral maxim. Now that we are realizing once again the blessings of Swadeshi—the dawn of new era stretches before us. Mahatma's efforts in the cause of Charka and Swadeshi are imperishable.

For the Parsis the Swadeshi movement is a great boon. By copying the West, we were fast leading to a life unnatural and expensive. Mahatma's clarion call has opened our eyes too;—and now when I see my Parsi sisters in pure white Khaddar or cotton 'saries', my soul rejoices at this new angelic sight. Some tell me that it is a fashion wave, and consequently it will disappear with the end of fashion. I cannot believe such a rubbish statement. I fervently believe that Swadeshi has come to stay in Parsi house-holds, and they realise completely the benefits of a plain, simple yet happy life.

Let us follow in the footsteps of our departed leaders, Dadabhoy, Pherozeshaw, Bengali, Malabari and others, and help the cause of freedom—the noble cause for which thousands are in jail, thousands have sucered 'lathi' blows, and some have departed like true soldiers, giving their precious youthful lives for the liberation of Mother Hind.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. P.

INDIAN PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We understand that some of the Indian Public Utility Companies in Bombay are going to carry out reductions in their staff. especially those who have Europeans at the top. It is true that there are some Indian Directors who are conducting the affairs of the Companies. The reduction starts from the bottom. We would bring to the notice of the said Directors to apply the "Inchcape Axe" from the top at some percentage and save the bottom their daily bread. Supposing an European who draws rupees three thousand a month were to have his pay reduced by say 10 per cent. the poor fellow will be able to draw only rupees two thousand and seven hundred, thus saving the Company rupees three hundred. Now there are many Indian Public Utility Companies which are heavily manned at the top by non-Indians receiving fat salaries And the aggregate value of the sum spent on them is often time than not as much as or even more that what is actually spent on the poor Indian staff, not excluding the Mangalore peons. Will our Indian Directors wake up?—Yours. etc.,

"CENT PERCENT INDIAN."

August, 1.

FREE TREATMENT OR SNAKE BITES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to distribute my registered medicines which are a specific cure for snake bites, rabid dog bites, etc., free of all chargos, expect postage, to all those who want to serve the public by a charitable deed. These medicines have been in use for a very long time, and have always proved effective if used properly and in in time.—Your, etc..

Abdul Hamid Khan (Hakim Kamil)
Diploma holder of Ayurvedi and Unani Tibbia College
Delhi.
Khurja, Bulandshahr, U.P.

"TEXTILE MILLS AND BOYCOTT"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with interest the articles of Mr. Padam P. D. Gati and Mr. N. B. Parulekar under the heading "Textile Mills and Boycott," that appeared in your issues of 5-8-30 and 13-8-30 respectively. In this connection we have to bring to your notice the fact that the Marsden and the Monogram Mills Co. Ltd., do not use a single thread of foreign yarn either in the body or border of the cloth manufactured in these mills: nor do they patronize British firms only in the purchase of stores They are giving preference to Indian firms so far as practicable and they claim to be as Swadeshi as any other concern.

We mention this for your information and hope it will help you in putting the real facts before the public.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL MULCHAND,
Ahmedabad, Aug. 14.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Ganpathi festival, which is so very largely and extravagantly celebrated in Bombay, is fast approaching, and extensive preparations are being made to celebrate it. This festival is celebrated in every building and every chawl, and big "Jalsas" and teaparties are held. People call in some three to four Brahmins for performing the "Puja", and buy statues of Ganpathi, which cost as many as Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 even, and decorate their homes in an astonishingly extravagant manner.

Is it befitting the people of Bombay to be so extravagant at a time, when the country is in the thick of an acute struggle? If a man does not make a showy ceremony, and yet has a pure love for his country, he will be really blessed. True "Dharma" does not consist in showy "Pujas", but in the daily performance of one's duties in the proper spirit.

Therefore, it is earnestly to be hoped that the citizens of Bombay will be responsible to their duty to their country, and not be throwing away their money, which can be utilised in a thousand useful ways at this moment. Everyone knows that the Indian masses are starving, and that India is not rich enough to afford such extravagant ceremonies at the Ganpati [illegible] which must be celebr[illegible] humble manner in fut[illegible] etc.,

SUBRAMANIAM.

Live Not Money
In Lotteries & Horse Races

Benefit Yourself & Your Country
Without Losing Anything

Have Your Luck Without Risk
BY
Purchasing A Donation Bond of Rs. 10.
From

The Universal Mutual Aid & Poor Houses Association, Ltd.

Head Office: "Universal Buildings," MADRAS.

Rs. 10,000 in the Luckiest Event — **You will get** OR — **Rs. 20 in the Unluckiest Event**

By Quarterly Drawings

Since all Bonds draw Cash Bonuses in one quarter or another without blank as the Bond-holders will participate in each and every quarterly drawing until their Bonds are drawn and 2612 Cash Bonuses ranging from Rs. 20 to 10,000 aggregating Rs. 1,25,000 will be distributed every 3 months as follows:—

1	Cash Bonus of			Rs.	10,000
1	Do.			,,	5,000
10	Cash Bonuses of	Rs. 1,000	each	,,	10,000
100	Do.	,, 500	,,	,,	50,000
2,500	Do.	,, 20	,,	,,	50,000
2,612		Total		Rs.	1,25,000

Issue of Donation Bonds and Provision for Cash Bonus

The Association issues, in all, 10,00,000 Donation Bonds of Rs. 10 each and the Donation Bond amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 collected from the Bond-holders will be utilized for granting loans to the Donation Certificate and Bond-holders of the Association on the security of their immovable properties at 6 per cent interest per annum under the Property Investment Scheme. Out of Rs. 6,00,000 interest the Association gets every year on the said Donation Amount, Rs. 5,00,000 will be utilized for granting Cash Bonuses as abovesaid i.e. at Rs. 1,25,000 every three months and the remaining Rs. 1,00,000 will be utilized for maintaining Charitable Institutions started or aided by the Association for feeding the disabled poor and nourishing the sickly and disabled cattle and other domestic animals, and meeting the working expenses of the Association. After all the Bonds draw Cash Bonuses, the entire Donation Amount will be invested in Government Securities and the whole of the interest Rs. 6,00,000 will be exclusively utilized for the perpetual maintenance of the abovesaid Charitable Institutions. So, the Bond-holders will have not only benefited themselves but also afforded relief to those in debt and distress.

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Auditor:—
Mr. M. K. DANDEKAR, B.A., Fc. S.A.A., (Hon.) Incorporated Accountant, Madras.

LIST OF CASH BONUSES GRANTED

IN THE FIRST QUARTERLY DRAWING HELD ON 12th MAY 1930

TO

The Donation-Bond-Holders of the Association

First Rs: 1,000

Bond No. 753044 — Rs. 1,000

10 of Rs: 500 each

Bonds Nos. 314966, 66548, 309833, 50044, 67509, 156255, 7181, 59803, 551890, 557752.

294 of Rs, 20, each

BONDS NOS.

57663, 754766, 759575, 100088, 550560, 15C101, 157110, 70097, 71858, 209658, 63930, 359858, 60113, 313666, 303358, 302468, 154520, 204102, 52357, 78687, 62188, 208406, 555663, 202276, 69036, 753034, 209650, 68497, 208304, 109903, 758502, 254847, 352785, 60384, 72281, 52524, 77399, 52366, 204253, 360035, 556850, 206004, 555547, 316174 307558, 357460, 109285, 559803, 204032, 357368, 757269, 52949, 307954, 204715, 201562, 204631, 201288, 311536, 50685, 202425, 80203, 155368, 205899, 208171, 201284, 202871, 50921, 204982, 350476, 72376, 203030, 204782, 200503, 71108, 204082, 203936, 558857, 207432, 207433, 254568, 109654, 301497, 201892, 305367, 208107, 204635, 73991, 313342, 100844, 159059, 50580, 54638, 80408, 203492, 251123, 356449, 202709, 207614, 209883, 755121, 751276, 201183, 559889, 63167, 61196, 559223, 53077, 203386, 203119, 204679, 205505, 300283, 306108, 108438, 55197, 53498, 208433, 200183, 250268, 750325, 203459, 208058 203518, 200383, 315246, 203274, 305229, 59286, 254286, 204493, 74006, 207943, 203385, 754273, 204680, 203224, 55376, 209610, 208126, 205552, 108426, 202083, 154516, 150231, 205534, 201114, 316117, 203095, 254693, 251512, 311624, 207857, 203954, 315105, 206149, 551856, 254122, 202539, 558392, 556228, 200977, 72786, 201451, 65705, 203831, 206723, 208613, 75984, 207793, 70478, 200252, 301099, 202225, 203200, 66860, 59998, 756025, 65082, 80309, 556754, 202037, 59428, 356303, 200360, 202672, 202866, 250454, 57801, 207925, 304078, 254920, 201595, 204483, 554003, 109489 204635, 206186, 200661, 200427, 204572, 203808, 76066, 253726, 204307, 152291, 751884, 350528, 77992, 69041 159817, 200672, 311452, 204386, 204385, 152292, 63668, 52576, 756888, 206040, 74379, 553768, 204452, 204616, 253283, 313227, 208543, 250554, 202327, 752993, 206298, 76676, 155422, 103965, 205105, 300211, 202388, 305284, 155247, 201039, 201279, 312241, 61492, 252203, 200230, 60857, 200928, 201625, 73036, 204006, 201525, 557107, 357795, 71545, 315702, 209276, 201257, 156603, 208165, 558282 203078, 156986, 200194, 200885, 204704, 202024, 556334, 757888, 201219, 204719, 53997, 751209, 204562, 200663, 201063, 103860, 759907, 305753, 750540, 754431, 210009, 203285, 351771, 302739, 351173, 204326, 204540, 203531, 74317, 557289, 153594, 254943, 71113, 751738, 205044

NEXT QUARTERLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON 31ST AUGUST 1930.

But, the drawing list will be closed on 30th August, 1930, or even earlier if all the remaining Donation Bonds are subscribed for. Since the number of Donation Bonds available for allotment is limited and applications for the same are pouring in good numbers, those that are desirous of taking Bonds are advised to send their applications with Rs. 12-8 (Rs. 2-8 towards admission fee and cost of Bond and Rs. 10 towards Donation amount) for each Bond immediately to avoid disappointment. If any Bonds remain unallotted on the 30th August, 1930, the number of Cash Bonuses to be drawn will be proportionately less.

Those that cannot pay Rs. 12-8 in lump sum may pay only Rs. 2-8 with the application and Rs. 10 by four quarterly instalments of Rs. 2-8 each together with As. 4 per quarter towards interest and other charges. Even those who pay Bond amount by instalments, will participate in every drawing commencing from 31st August, 1930, alone provided instalments are paid regularly every three months till payment of Rs. 10 is completed. In case any of them draw Cash Bonuses before they complete the payment of the donation amount the unpaid Donation amount will be deducted out of the Cash Bonus drawn and the balance paid to them.

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13th August, 1930.

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or
Mr. G. D. Vyas Chief Agent, Gopipura, Satan Falia, Surat.
Mr. S. T. Sthalekar, Special Representative, 8/189, J. K. Building, Gamdevi, Bombay.

LADY PICKETS ARRESTED AT DELHI.

DELHI, August 21.

Since last evening six lady volunteers including Vidyavati, daughter of the late Swami Shraddhanand had been picketing wholesale godowns of liquor vendors at Naher Sadatkhan off Queen's Road (Old Delhi). All of them were arrested this morning at about 10 o'clock. Police are now keeping a watch over the godowns where the Congress has placed three more lady pickets. A crowd is watching the situation from the other side of the road.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

University Senate Meeting.—1: noon.
S. S. 'Macedonia' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Final.

LAD VANAR SENA PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Lad Kasarat Shala (Gymnasium) a procession of Lad Vanar Sena will be taken out to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) from the Lad Wad and it will be given a reception by Sjt. Bhaidas Maganlal at his residence.

BOMBAY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS' UNION.

The Bombay Chemists and Druggists' Union including dealers in patent medicines, provisions, perfumery and toilet preparation have arranged a meeting at Keshav Baug, Princess Street, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. where the Congress leaders and other members of the Combined Boycott Committee of the Doctors and Chemists will deliver lectures on "the present political movement and how the Doctors and the above dealers can give their share in this movement by completely boycotting the British Goods of the lines concerned".

NATIONAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

Youths desirous of joining the above Corps as volunteers should meet Mr. Jehangir at the Tilak Maidan next to Dhuru's Hall Dadar to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. Full training in Ambulance work will be imparted to the volunteers

Simplex Mills Congress Ban Removed.

(Through Boycott Committee B.P.C.C.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The public are hereby informed that an agreement having been arrived at between the Boycott Committee and the Simplex Mills Ltd., and the said mills having given the required undertakings the ban has been raised.

GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA.

The Opening Day Anniversary of the above Vyayam Shala will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vyayam Shala Hall, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay.

THE SWASTIKA LEAGUE.

Volunteers of the Swastika League Volunteer Corps are required to be present, in complete parade Uniform, at the Swastik House Lamington Road, instead of the Gowalia Tank Maidan, at 6 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (the 24th inst.), and Monday (the 25th) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Desh Sevika Sangha.

SUNDAY'S SWARAJYA PROCESSION.

To-morrow (Sunday) is the day for Swaraiya Procession.

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

Women of Bombay who are interested in women's welfare are requested to come today at 9 a.m. to Sukhanand's Dharamshala.

SEWA DAL SEWIKAS.

Sewikas of Sewa Dal are requested not to come to-day to Sukhanand's Dharamshala.

Reception To Acharya Ray.

—:o:—

Acharya Proffulla Chandra Ray, President Designate of the Classified Trades Exhibition of the Deccan Merchants' Association arrives at Bori Bunder on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) by the Nagpur Mail.

Acharyaji will be given a public reception and taken in a procession through the following route: Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, Crawford Market, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Dadyset Agiary Lane, and Girgaon.

CHAUDHRI AFZAL HAQ.

Appointed Member Of Working Committee.

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Chaudhri Afzal Haq has been appointed a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee and he has been invited to attend its meeting at Delhi on 26th instant.—A. P.

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NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

To-morrow's Functions.

The National Flag Salutation ceremony will take place at the following places to-morrow (Sunday) between 5-30 a.m. and 9 a.m.

(1) Near G Ward Congress Office, Elphinstone Road.
(2) Ramchandra Buildings Sandhurst Road.
(3) Ramwadi, Bhuleshwar Kabutarkhana
(4) Dhobi Wadi, Thakurdwar.
(5) Near Kennedy Bridge, Gamdevi
(6) Hira Buildings, Parsiwadi Lane, Khetwadi Main Road.
(7) Hari Buildings, opposite Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar.
(8) Umerkhadi
(9) Wilson Street opposite Mharbawdy Police Station (Kasturba to hoist National Flag)
(10) Vithoba Temple, Sion.
(11) Bhendi Lane, Gamdevi.
(12) Khandke Buildings (opposite Tilak Bridge,) Dadar.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAAR OPENS TO-DAY.

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazaar organised by Parsi Rajkiya Sabha will be performed by Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel to-day at 5 p.m. To give facilities to Parsis to make purchases for the New Year, the Bazaar will be kept open for Parsis only for the first four days. Gates will open and tickets will be issued on the first day will be kept open till 9-30. It will be open on Sunday in the morning from 9 to 12 when Parsi children between ages of 6 and 12 will be admitted free.

12 Picketers Arrested In Fort.

The following volunteers were arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort area on Friday:—

G. V. Sathoikar
Trambak D. Valoikar
Shambu Keshava Powar
Baboo Chiman Bane
Baboo Rama Jadhav
Baboo Pirji Sirkes
Gopal Nayak
N. P. Raghava Naik
N. Pademnathan Pillai
Ramnithi Ramlal
Gopal Pillai
Hari Khshaba.

BOMBAY AMATEURS.

—:o:—

Stage A Successful Play.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club staged, on Thursday at the Empire' a successful play. Their choice for the evening entertainment was Walter Hackett's 'Ambrose Appl John's Adventure' The play decides, mainly, the success of the players. And, the Bambay Amateurs were, certainly right and justified in selecting the interesting story of adventure. It was a happy choice The stage settings were, evidently, the outcome of discriminate thought. Only, the blue and unsubdued light back of the ship of adventure seemed to be slightly exaggerated and overlooked. The acting, so far as the theme of adventure, underlying the play, was concerned was, on the whole significant of its spirit. But the concentration on the objective story of adventure appeared to tone down the communication to the audience of the subjective, or rather the psychological, revolt and reaction against routine and established respectability. Apart from this, the acting of Mr. Charles Buser, as Apple John, could be, as it was, whole-heartedly appreciated. Mre. Phyllis restraint was her distinction in the rendering of "Poppy" Anna Valeska, as translated by Mme. Betty Hastie, was more emphatic than it should have been. Iarn Borolsky, played by Mr. R. C. Sunley was without a single apparent flaw. The Bombay Amateurs secured a select and responsive audience. They were clearly, entitled to a larger and wider one.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor. Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	11.19
To-day's opening	11.16
Difference	03
To-day's closing	11.19
Difference	unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

January New 1931.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Previous closing	6.7
To-day's opening	6.2
Difference	—.5
To-day's closing	6.6
Difference	—.1

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 182
Broach expectation J-A Rs. 208

Associations And Shops Close.

—:o:—

The news of the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the third Acting President of the Indian National Congress—Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel being the first and second, respectively—was received in Bombay late on Thursday night. It was after midnight that small batches of Congress volunteers were sent throughout the city to announce the news and to ask the public to observe a hartal the next day (Friday).

In response to the call of the Local Congress Committee, the city observed a complete hartal on Friday. All the leading markets and bazars in the city remained entirely closed for the day. The great majority of shops on Kalbadevi, Girgaum and other principal localities were also closed. Muslim shopkeepers in Bhendi Bazar and other parts also joined in the hartal.

Among the Institutions and Associations that remained closed on Friday were: The Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay Shroff Association, Hindustan Merchants' Association, the Gum Merchants' Association, etc.

Workers Meeting At Parel.

(Through Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.):—

A largely attended meeting of the mill-workers was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Parel Office at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Abdul Rashid. The president in his address said that the Congress had realised the necessity of rallying the workers round the Congress banner. Some of the labour leaders seemed to be elated that the Congress had come to its knees. The mill employees who were enthusiastic about the Congress programme did not follow the Congress creed as a matter of charity, but they realised that unless workers entered into the fight for freedom it was not possible to expect any improvement in the conditions of the working classes. It was the bounden duty of workers to make the fight for freedom successful.

Babu Kalian impressed upon the audience the facts that if the conditions of the working classes were to ameliorate the present struggle was a stepping stone.

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat of Poona requested the audience to bring ladies to the meeting without the co-operation of the ladies the fight could not be called all round.

THE LATEST CHEVROLET.

General Motors India, Limited, announce the production of the latest Chevrolet. This new car will be displayed by all Chevrolet dealers in the country on August 13rd. Numerous improvements and refinements are embodied in the new model. Here, in India, where General Motors products are locally assembled, the bodies are specially treated by a chemical process which eliminates the risk of deterioration due to climatic conditions varying in different parts of the country. In addition to this all cars and trucks built in the Bombay Factory undergo a rigorous test before they are placed on the market.

A valuable feature in the new Chevrolet to which special attention is drawn, are the Delco-Lovejoy shock absorbers fitted both front and rear. By the addition of this equipment better riding comfort is obtained by the elimination of road shocks. Among other improvements are an improved braking system, the new Fisher slanting non-glare VV wind-shield, larger tyres and smaller wheels, all making for greater ease in handling, safety, riding comfort and enhanced appearance of the new Chevrolet. The new model.

STOP PRESS.

CALCUTTA DIEHARDS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The adjourned meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association by an overwhelming majority adopted the amendment of Mr. Arthur Moore which was accepted by the Committee as the Official Resolution. The Resolution as passed is as follows:—

"That it is essential that seditious propaganda and unconstitutional agitation should be dealt with firmly once and for all and that all measures with regard to political advancement should be postponed meantime and that this meeting approves the recommendations of the Simon Commission subject to such modifications where necessary sa shall better ensure strong government and justice to all sections of community, preservation of personal rights and complete equality of trading status between British and Indian subjects of the Crown in India.

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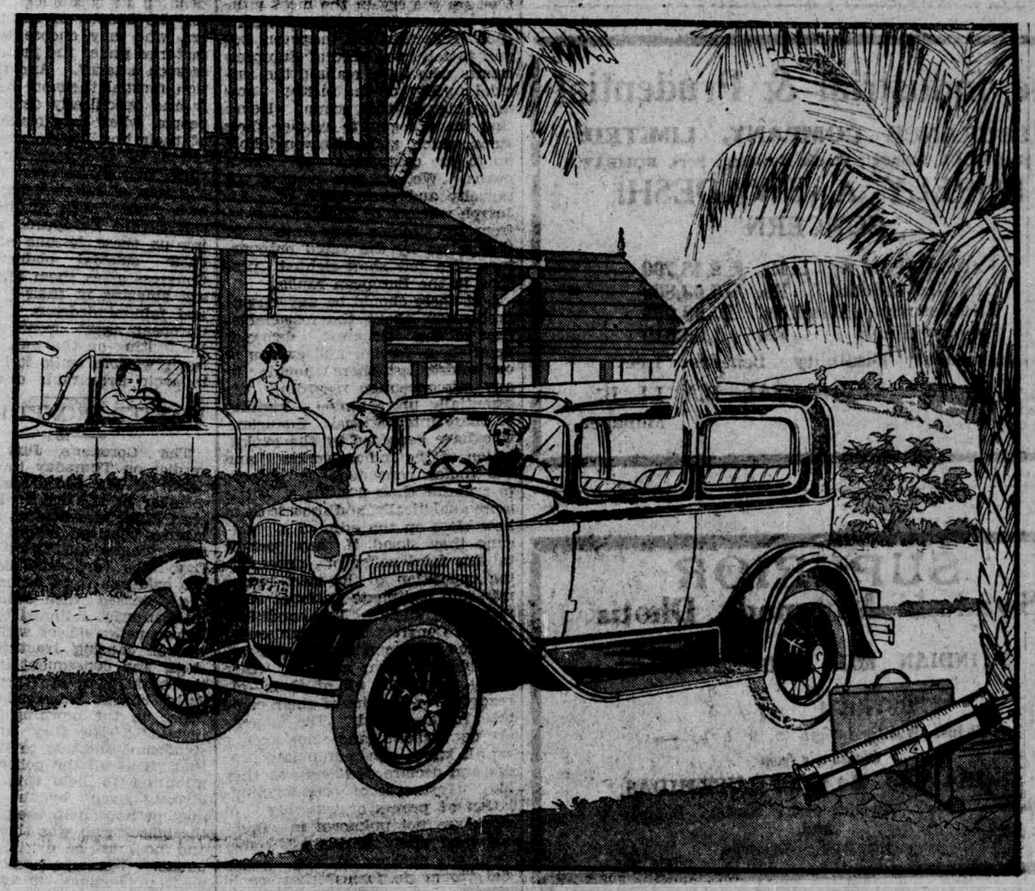

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MISS SULOCHANA BACK TO IMPERIAL FILMS.

—:o:—

Settlement In Breach Of Contract Case At High Court.

A settlement was reached on Friday in the suit filed by the Imperial Film Company of Bombay claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages from Miss Ruby Myers, the well-known film star known by the name of "Sulochana," for alleged breach of a contract of service.

When the suit was called on before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court, negotiations for settlement took place between the parties, and his Lordship passed a consent-decree.

By the terms of the settlement, Miss Sulochana was to re-join the Imperial Film studio as Chief Actress till the end of September 1930 for completing the unfinished film of "The Wrath". The plaintiffs undertook to pay her by 4 p.m. on Saturday Rs. 4,000 as her salary for the months of July and August (during which period she did not work). Miss Sulochana was to receive Rs. 2,000 for the month of September also. The plaintiffs were to pay the defendant's costs of the suit.

HOW THE DISPUTE AROSE.

The whole dispute centred round the "option clause" in the contract of service. The plaintiffs alleged that by an agreement dated April 15, 1929, Miss Meyers agreed to serve the Company as chief actress for one year commencing from April 18, 1929, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month. The agreement provided option for either party to renew the agreement for another year from April 15, 1930. In the event of either party not exercising the option on the expiry of the agreement, the defendant agreed to complete such of the films as then remained incomplete. The defendant also agreed not to serve elsewhere during the period of the agreement.

When the term of the first agreement expired, the Film Company exercised the option and renewed the agreement for another year. The defendant remained in the plaintiffs' service till June 30 in the middle of June she however, repudiated the validity of the option exercised by the Film Co. without her consent and refused to be in the service of the Company. Correspondence followed, the plaintiffs contending that the defendants' consent for renewal of agreement was not necessary. The defendant said that the optional clause was not in the original draft but was inserted when final draft was prepared.

MUTUAL CONSENT NECESSARY.

She objected to the option and said that the exercise of that option should be by mutual consent. The plaintiffs' solicitor who was present, she alleged represented to her that the effect of the clause was only if both the parties consented. She had no independent advice and signed the agreement on the above representation. She further said that the option could not be exercised without both party's consent. Miss Meyers further said that she had asked the plaintiffs to advance her a loan of Rs. 20,000 in April last. The Film Co. informed her that she could seek another employment in case they did not advance her the amount. She therefore, submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any relief.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Natverlal and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Cotman, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas Dhruv and Hemani, appeared for the defendant.

AUSTRALIA WINS THE "ASHES."

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Resuming their second innings in fifth test match, England, who were twenty-four for one wicket at start to-day, lost two more wickets before lunch interval, which was taken at one-two-six for three. Sutcliffe was out for fifty.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Australia won fifth test match by innings and thirty-nine runs. Australia thus wins ashes.—Reuter.

Duleepsinghji's wicket fell soon after lunch. He played defensive role admirably, but at 45 gave catch to Kippax off Hornbrook. Hammond was top score: with six-ty and his was the last 1 wicket to fall.

Hornibrook returned analysis of 7 wickets for 92 runs in England's second innings.

Sutcliffe's total score was fifty-four, not fifty.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930.

SUICIDAL OBSTINACY

—:o:—

We referred yesterday to the acceptance by four of the mills in the European group of the Congress terms—a good example followed by the three other mills led by the Simplex. In view of the mischievous propaganda that is being carried on by the "Times of India" we consider it necessary to revert to the subject to-day. It seems there are, even in Bombay, dominant influences in the European group, who are bent upon the suicidal policy of ill-timed obduracy. They would vilify their own best friends, like Sir Joseph Kay. The long and intimate experience of this last-named gentleman has made him realise that the nationalist sentiment in India today is not merely an ill-informed wave of emotion, but is the overflowing outcome of a deep searching of the heart, which is making the Indian nationalist seek out, for the first time, the loop-holes through which the country has hitherto been almost bled white as a result of British economic as well as political domination. The nationalist has now perceived these crevices and has also learnt the secret of stopping them. As a mild and reasonable beginning, the Congress Committee in Bombay has decreed an intensive boycott of British goods, particularly foreign cloth as cloth is the most easily as well as plentifully producible in this country; and in which, therefore, the boycott can be made most promptly effective. The efficacy of the boycott, however was sought to be defeated by some foreign mill agents in our city, who are as much interested in their import trade of foreign cloth as in the manufacture of local cloth. The chances of their defeating the movement through such means appearing grave to the Congress authorities, the latter laid an embargo on these mills, who were betraying the country on whose goodwill they were flourishing. The ban, however, was most reasonably conditioned, demanding of these mills that they should not import foreign yarn or cloth; that they should have three-fourths of their capital and two-thirds of their directorates Indian and that they should gradually Indianise their staff, if they desired facility of selling their wares on equal terms with the children of the soil. But some Europeans, pampered hitherto by a monopoly of privileges and consideration from the powers-that-be, considered these terms to be unconscionable dictation by the Congress authorities. The Anglo-Indian press took up the cry in the most virulent manner it could manage. Quiet reflection has, however, begun to tell upon several European agents who have realised the suicidal futility of the tactics now in fashion in that group. Hence they have begun to retrace their steps, which a Geddis would hold up to the contumely of Europeans. We are sure men of the sagacity and penertation of Sir Joseph will not be frightened away from the course they have set themselves by the vapid outpourings of a few short-sighted persons in the European ranks.

Lest there should be any misapprehension about the reasonableness of the Congress demands upon these foreign mill-owners in our midst; lest there should be any misconception regarding the essentially unwarranted hostility of these international financiers, who have benefited by the exploitation of the Indian worker and the Indian consumer,—we propose to examine their position a little more analytically, and show to them how close on the edge of a volcano they stand, if they persist in this fatal policy of unreasoning opposition to the most moderate and legitimate national aspirations of India. The conditions of the Congress are represented in some European quarters as impossible dictation; and yet they have—practically all of them—already three-fourths of their capital Indian-owned. The agents are not Indians; and some agents, we all know, can manipulate profits and declare dividends, as they like. Instances of such manipulation of profits or watering of stock are not unknown in Bombay; and when the Nemesis comes upon the authors of such financial "tours de forces" they would have to pay a heavy reckoning. Meanwhile, they call the Congress conditions "discriminatory demands" and decry them as unacceptable. But where is the "discrimination" against them in this demand? As the President of the Boycott Committee points out the allegation about racial discrimination is unfounded as is proved by the ban on the Toyo-Poddar mill, a very large proportion of the capital of which is held by a Congressman. Is it only a guilty conscience, which is pricking the critics of the Congress ban on to untenable position? If the capital is already Indian-owned; why should not these Indian owners demand an Indianised directorate, and an Indianised staff Indianised gradually, if they like; but Indianised most certainly? The Indian Legislature has granted impartial protection in the fiscal system. Is it for this reason that such protection has been granted, at a heavy burden to the consumer in India, that the European-managed mills in our midst should thwart our national aspirations, that they should frustrate our most moderate national ambitions in the matter of economic emancipation?

The Europeans have sought to retaliate by closing down some of the mills, and throwing thousands of unoffending workmen out of employment and the Anglo-Indian Press is daily engaged in threatening the closing down of more mills. Do they imagine that Indian statesmanship is so purblind as not to perceive the significance of this manoeuvre? Do they believe either the workmen or the leaders of India will forgive them for their unjustifiable action which will create unemployment? But let them know that this and a thousand such bluffs will neither frighten nor deter Indians from their path. There is not the slightest justification for any mill to close down except for the faults of its own management. For the demand for cloth has commenced and will soon be brisk and even if the threat to close down the remaining European-managed mills is carried out, the losers will only be those who manage them, for the workers thrown out of employment will either go back to their villages or be absorbed by other mills, not a few of which will have to work with two shifts in order to meet the increasing demand for cloth. Let them learn that India knows now what real discrimination they need, and must be given, if they are to learn the lesson of being fair to the country they live and thrive in. In France and America, as we pointed out yesterday, the foreigner is not even allowed to hold any real property. In Canada all dreams of Imperial Preference must be abandoned, if the labour and capital engaged in a given industry claiming such preference is not of the preferred country upto a certain percentage. In Britain herself, they even now do not allow a foreigner to hold a single share in British ships. These are precious precedents; and a country situated like ours, just embarking on a determined quest for economic emancipation, cannot forget or overlook their significance. We shall know how to define Indian citizenship, when we come into our own. We shall teach them the lesson that if a nation consents to impose burdens on its consumers, it is not for the benefit of astute foreigners, who may choose to establish factories under the protecting wall of such a tariff. And the protection must all the more be rigorously and specifically denied to such people, when they make no secret of their hostility to national ambitions of the protecting country, when they throw every obstacle in the way of its realising by its own efforts, such ambitions. The recalcitrant Europeans are teaching us these lessons afresh: by their suicidal obduracy. The Congress gives them terms, which are amazing in their generosity and fair-mindedness. Still the European agent would not heed the writing on the wall. Let him learn wisdom while it is yet time to avoid irreparable disaster.

WANTED PROMPT INQUIRY.

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The Coroner's Jury returned verdict on Thursday touching the death of Mr. Hargovind Lalji, a member of the Dhobi Talao Prabhat Pheri who died as a result of injuries received before the police 'lathi' charge on Tilak Procession Day. The Jury concluded from the evidence put before it that the deceased "died owing to the fatal injuries inflicted by an unknown police officer with a blunt weapon causing fracture of the skull, and consequent injuries to the brain, before the general 'lathi' charge was made by the police on the morning of the 2nd instant." The Jury makes the significant addition to its finding that "if at all the police have any intention to help this case, the identity given by the witnesses may perhaps help them to trace the officer who was there on duty and he must be disclosed to the public." We hope the Government of Bombay, in the interest of their own prestige, will realise the gravity of this comment and direct the Commissioner of Police in Bombay to undertake a thorough and prompt inquiry, which will lead to the discovery of the guilty party. The inquest attracted considerable public interest and this interest was heightened because of the manner in which some of the police witnesses gave their evidence. Considerable dissatisfaction and resentment was aroused by Dr. Nunan's evidence. This fiery tempered Irishman indulged in accusations against the Bombay public —accusations which were unwarranted and extremely puerile. The City Coroner's amazing latitude in allowing Dr. Nunan to turn the witness-box into a public platform deserves to be sharply rebuked by his employers.

DISGRACEFUL.

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By a majority of 13 votes the Bombay Municipal Corporation shelved the question of hoisting the National Flag over the municipal buildings by accepting Mr. Hirji-Behedin's dilatory amendment to Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's proposal for the hoisting of the Flag. The mover of the amendment assured the House that he had personally no objection at all to the hoisting of the Flag but he apprehended that it would not be politic in view of the present peace-parleys to take this step immediately. How a self-respecting patriotic action like the hoisting of the National Flag over municipal buildings can obstruct peace negotiations is a mystery to us but the Progressive Party and the band of Jo-Hukumies relished Mr. Hirji-Behedin's irrelevant oratory and with the help of the European members succeeded in stultifying the Corporation in the eyes of all self-respecting Indians. Bombay prides itself upon being the first city in India. Local bodies of lesser importance than Bombay have hoisted the National Flag, but Bombay, thanks to its "Progressive" City Fathers, has been made to lag behind. We note with no little amazement that, a sudden paralysis of their nationalist convictions overtook Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Tairsee and they remained neutral. Here was a most inappropriate exhibition of the "cross bench" mentality, a mentality which does not generally afflict these two members of the Corporation. May we point out to the opponents of the movement for the hoisting of the National Flag that their unpatriotic fears should have had no room to exist after the judgment of the High Court of Madras regarding the National Flag and Gandhi caps? We are sure the city's municipal voters will remember how injurious it is to national self-respect that they should return to the Corporation men who have little regard for it.

CASTOR-OIL WITH A VENGEANCE.

REPLY TO A FASCIST ATTACK

(BY 'OSIRIS.')

I was considerably disappointed when, on persuing Mr. G. Scrinzi's letter which was published in these columns on the 21st instant and which contains a highly scurrilous, vile attack against me, I discovered that I had not run into some "goddam Dago" of an organ-grinder or bear performer and that Mr. Scrinzi carried not the notoriously treacherous knife but a viol-bow

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.

And then I was scandalised. Imagine this gentleman (Mr. Scrinzi's 'fellow' is too highbrow a term in politeness for me), I said to myself, imitating the approved 'Chota' Mussolini poses nd displaying his sad lack of education when he is supposed to be a devotee of that dainty 'demoiselle' whom the golden-thighed Pythagoras wooed and who fills to-day the sad, heavy heart of an Einstein with visions of divine Pity, Beauty and Love. If Mr. Scrinzi were gifted with a little imagination, he would have spared himself the humiliation of saying the downright stupid things that he does. He insults chiefly his own intelligence and I doubt very much if the local Fascisti of which, as I understand, he is an official could relish the methods he has employed in carrying on the Fascist propaganda.

SCURRILOUSNESS AND CRITICISMS.

I cannot possibly find palatable the task of imparting adult-education that is necessitated by Mr. Scrinzi's barbarous statement. The Fascist musician must try to learn the difference between anonymity and journalistic pseudonymity from the printer's boys in the "Chronicle" Press. If Mr. Scrinzi were an artist by temperament he would have appreciated the considerations of fine-feeling and impersonality that make the pen-name a necessity for at least a few writers. The unpolished impertinence of Mr. Scrinzi's uncalled-for, highly personal remarks are worthy only of a Fascist whose symbol is the castor-oil bottle.

And what does this Fascist gentleman mean by dictating what writing the editor of this journal shall admit in the columns of his journal? As regards the attempt at intimidation of which Mr. Scrinzi is guilty, I should like to call his attention to the fact that British Indian and not Mussolini's laws of defamation operate here. I should not personally be surprised if the "Times of India" correspondent whom he identifies with me and (so far as I could see) defames, knocked the quixotic nonsense out of Mr. Scrinzi's swollen head in a law-court.

ITALIAN RENEGADES.

I wish I really were what Mr. Scrinzi describes as a 'renegade Italian.' The finest flower of Italy's 'intelligentsia' represents this class. There are renegades as well as rascals, on both the sides of the Italian frontiers and I cheerfully agree with Mr. Scrinzi when he talks of the "loathsome beasts" who would murder if they could even outside of the Italian terroist's territory. Mr. Scrinzi's references to 'ample proofs' and 'official' reports about facts of the Mussolini regime suggest that the Italian Consular functions have been delegated to him. In conclusion, I must express my satisfaction at Mr. Scrinzi's silence in regard to the critical statements in my article. As regards the disservice to India that according to Mr. Scrinzi, is involved in the legitimate business of journalism, perhaps the inmates of a madhouse could elucidate it. Apparently Mussolini guides 'the destiny of all of us!

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

ITS DEFECTS AND REMEDIES

(BY N. V. S.)

II

The dual control of secondary education is extremely unsatisfactory. The registration of schools is under the control of the University and every school is inspected by a Committee appointed by the Syndicate before it is registered. Beyond prescribing the course of study, the University is not concerned at all in the internal affairs of schools and they are nominally controlled by the Director of Public Instruction. This dual control is primarily responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition of schools.

The remedy is obvious. Either the Government must undertake the control and management of the Matriculation Examination or the University must have the supreme control over secondary schools (schools having V, VI, and VII standards). If the latter course is adopted (and it is on this assumption that the above scheme has been suggested), there will be a smooth co-ordination of studies, besides ensuring a uniform course of studies throughout the Presidency. So long as this dual control continues there is no salvation for secondary education in the Presidency.

INDISCRIMINATE PROMOTION TO HIGHER CLASSES.

It appears that no school adopts it as a rule not to promote students who have not passed in all the subjects. In certain schools, students are reported to be reaching the VII Standard by the process of automatic annual promotion. In most schools, failure in one subject is generally ignored, and if that subject happens to be the vernacular, not even the teacher in charge of the subject is consulted before a boy is promoted. If the student concerned happens to be the son or daughter of a man of some influence, the farce of a re-examination is enacted and the student is pushed on to the higher class. Inspectors of schools are expected to look into the promotions during the year in the course of their annual inspection. But such Inspectors are few and far between.

No adequate remedy can be evolved so long as the control of schools is under two authorities. Under the existing conditions, the remedy is entirely in the hands of the Headmasters of schools. None who has not passed fully shall be promoted and no student shall be kept in one and the same class for more than two years. If these two principles are adopted and rigidly adhered to there will be a considerable reduction in the wastage.

WANT OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

The percentage of trained teachers in the secondary schools in the Bombay Presidency is only 22, while it is much more in every other Province except Bengal. In Madras, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, it is 78, 75, and 68 respectively. The wonder of this low percentage of teachers is not that it is so low, but that it was allowed to be so low by the authorities. Such a low percentage speaks volumes on the condition of Secondary Education.

The University must refuse to register a high school which has no teachers to teach English, Mathematics, and History and Geography trained in the respective subjects.

DEFECTIVE METHOD OF EXAMINATION.

The bulk of the candidates at the Matriculation Examination are those who have not passed out of their teens. Therefore, the examination which lasts for five continuous days must be a strain on their physique. And that they should be examined in nine subjects at a stretch must equally be a strain on their intellect. Thus, the examination, far from being a test, becomes an ordeal of a severe type.

The remedy lies in making the examination a mere test of the candidates' acquisition of knowledge in the subjects. This can be done by examining the candidates in each subject immediately at the end of the course prescribed in it, instead of having it at the end of the whole course. Or in the case of subjects running through the whole course, the examination must be held by instalments, part by part, as soon as the course in a particular portion of the subject is completed. This not only obviates a strain on the candidates but also ensures a more intense study in the subjects. It is on this plan of examination that the scheme suggested above has been worked out. Under it, examination in arithmetic and geography will be held once for all at the end of the second year's course; at the end of the third year's course in the remaining subjects so that in the final year, there will be left only three subjects for examination.

It is not claimed that the scheme is perfect; it is only a suggestion capable of amplification and improvement at the hands of experts. But, it must be said that unless reorganization of the whole system of Secondary Education is taken in hand without any further delay on the lines suggested above, there cannot be expected any abatement in the wastage of national energy.

(Concluded.)

The first article appeared on 21st instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Simla Knew!

Apropos of Gandhiji's letter to Sjts. Sapru and Jayakar the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" wired on August 19 that the letter "which is still on its way to Simla," had aroused little interest there. For "the so-called terms which it will contain can be easily conjectured with almost certain precision, especially as it is the result of an overtly permitted meeting of the Congress Working Committee inside a gaol and, therefore, will be in the nature of a political manifesto." "However, the letter", proceeds the correspondent, "will clear the way for a definite consideration of the issues of how the Government should govern."

Is This Peace?

On the same day the "Tribune's" special correspondent also wired from Simla: "I notice little anxiety here to know its contents. Possibly it is due to the fact that the Simla gods are prepared for their answer and are awaiting an opportunity for this hindrance being cleared out of their way to strike the issue to re-establish respect for authority." It is clear that Simla is spoiling for a grim fight. This is not all. The arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proves beyond doubt that the bureaucracy having got the upper hand has not even thought fit to await the outcome of the conversation between Lord Irwin and Sjts. Sapru and Jayakar. Indeed, it appears as if it has been deliberately torpedoed. We cannot help repeating that the challenge to peace does not come from the side of Indians.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla's Evidence.

Giving evidence before the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, had some hard things to say against the hostile attitude of Foreign Exchange Banks and the step-motherly policy of Government. The evidence was remarkable as an authoritative exposition of the true position as regards the reasons of India's industrial backwardness. And it should have been surprising indeed, if, as alleged by the Poona correspondent of the "Times of India," he had come in for criticism from the Chairman and some of the members. We are, therefore, glad to learn that so far from regarding him as an unsatisfactory witness, the Chairman paid Mr. Pochkhanawalla a deserved tribute and thanked him for his valuable evidence. As to the statement of the "Times'" correspondent, all that we need say is that wish became too irresistably the father to the thought.

Labour's Chance.

Whatever the results may be, the Independent Labour Party's "Week-end" propaganda on behalf of India is very opportune. India cannot but be grateful for the Party's campaign among British Socialists at a time when excessive zeal to justify themselves as "Imperial Trustees" has led leaders to forget their very Socialism, to say nothing of their pledges. By sheer chance the wrong that they have done to India has offered them an opportunity of vindicating themselves not only in the eyes of India but also before their own Socialist conscience. For, as Mr. Buckway points out, the separate representation of the Liberals and the Conservatives at the Round Table Conference "leaves the Labour Government complete freedom to assert its own policy, which, if it is framed in accordance with the Labour Party's pledges to India, will bring Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders to the Round Table Conference." But will it?

Release Pandit Motilal.

We sincerely hope that the state of Pandit Motilal Nehru's health is not grave. But the fact that his illness has been deemed sufficiently serious to necessitate the summoning of eminent medical men like Doctors B. C. Roy, Ansari and Sir Niratan Sirkar has caused the deepest anxiety in the whole of the country. During the seven months or so preceding his arrest, his health had been none too good. And ever since his conviction it has been steadily growing worse—worse enough to warrant his release from prison. But now a stage has been reached at which there cannot possibly be two opinions about the urgent desirability of releasing him at once.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR BOMBAY.

Three Hours' Discussion Ends In Smoke.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF DRIFT CONDEMNED.

More than three hours were spent what proved to be futile discussion at the meeting of the Bombay University Senate on Friday over the question of establishing a College of Technology in Bombay. A scheme for the foundation of the College by approaching the Municipal Coporation, the Government and public spirtied citizens of Bombay for contributions of Rs. 15 lakhs each was submitted in a proposition moved by Dr. Veigas. To this Principal G. N. Gokhale moved an amendment urging that the University itself should take the initiative by contributing from its reserve funds a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for capital expenditure and Rs. 1 lakh annually towards the recurring expenses of the proposed College.

INFRUCTUOUS DISCUSSION.

A severe condemnation of the policy of drift, adopted by the Government in regard to higher education, was the result of a two hours' debate. But at the fag end of the discussion when it looked that either the proposition or the amendment with certain modifications would be adopted by the Senate, it dawned upon Principal Hamill that the proposition as well as the amendment were out of order. He said that under section 24 of the University Act the power of the Senate to start new branches of learning was limited and that unless the matter came through the Academic Council and that Council formulated a definite scheme and presented it to the Syndicate, the Senate had no power to vote on the question.

ACADEMIC WRANGLE.

The Vice Chancellor felt inclined to agree with the view and suggested to Dr. Viegas to send his scheme to the Academic Council and he assured the Senate that the proposal would be thoroughly gone into in the light of the discussion in the Senate. He, therefore, ruled the proposition out of order on the ground that the Academic Council ought to be consulted in the matter.

COLLEGE OF TECHOLOGY.

Dr. Viegas' proposition was as follows:—

(1) That the Syndicate be requested to approach the Municipal Corporation, the Government of Bombay and public spirited citizens of the city for contributions of Rs. 15 lakhs each, thus making Rs. 45 lakhs for the foundation of a College of Technology in Bombay.

(2) That seeing that the mill industry of the Presidency will be immensely benefited by the establishment of a first grade technological College, the various joint stock companies, especially cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur be requested to make a contribution both for the initial expenditure and for the upkeep of the College.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

The third part of the resolution requested that the Governor be approached to enlist support for securing donations for the College from merchants and ruling princes. The fourth part suggested that the Victoria Technical Institute be approached with a view to their handing over the institute with its funds to the University for management, the University undertaking to conduct the courses.

APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

In the fifth part it was proposed that steps be taken to open a technological department of Applied Chemistry to the Royal Institute of Science. Further the resolution requested the Syndicate to address the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay with a view to each of them contributing half of the recurring expenditure.

In the last part it was suggested that the excess of income from the enhanced University fees may be used to meet the recurring expenditure, in case Government and the Municipality did not defray the whole of the recurring expenditure.

A SCANDAL.

"It is indeed a scandalous state of affairs that an Industrial centre like Bombay should still be merely talking of providing technological studies for the younger generation" declared Dr. Viegas in moving his proposition. He said a new situation had arisen in connection with the subject of technological studies. The resolution had been before the University for a long time, in fact it was before the old Senate. In the interval the speaker had learnt that the University was likely to receive donations, a part of which had been definitely assigned for technological work. In view of these donations the Academic Council had already appointed a Committee of experts to work out a scheme for starting a department of Chemical Technology. It was further understood that the Government had agreed to house the proposed department in the Royal Institute of Science.

NEED GREATER TO-DAY.

To the speaker it appeared that the need for undertaking a much larger scheme of studies in all branches of technology with adequate provision for research work was greater to-day than ever before. They heard of a good deal of depression in the cotton and other industries. "We have known of long continued troubles in which the millowners of Bombay have been involved: we have also seen the almost desperate efforts made by the parties to obtain Government assistance in the form of protective duties, which have been only partly successful and we have been told also that the industry should be put on a sound basis by an internal organisation which should bring about greater efficiency" said he speaker. But the desired improvement in all directions could not come unless the necessary effort was made by all parties. The University which was responsible for the education of the Presidency had a definite duty to perform.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION WANTED

It was only close co-operation between the universities on the one hand and the industrialists on the other that had enabled Western countries to progress on the right lines. The Universities of Manchester and Liverpool and the cotton industry there worked in close co-operation and the supply of trained men from the Universities was a boon to that industry.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

The speaker next referred to the Swadeshi movement and said that the movement to-day was more intense than ever before and it was their duty to see that it was encouraged by the supply of the right kind of training which would help in the production of swadeshi cloth and other goods. As regards the financial aspects of the question he had suggested that different bodies be approached, in the belief that they were all interested in improving the condition of the people.

SINEWS OF WAR.

Principal T. K. Shahani in seconding the resolution said that the whole question hinged on the financial requirements to the scheme. Where was the money to come from, he asked? When the University Reforms Bill was on the anvil they frequently heard the main point urged on behalf of the measure was that, besides the democratisation of the University Senate to make it more representative, the Government wanted the university to provide facilities for branches of higher education and particularly technology. The speaker read quotations from the Government Gazette to this effect and said that there was a clear implication on the part of the Government that the financial side of the question would be looked to by it.

LONG OVERDUE.

Principal G. N. Gokhale moved an amendment to the effect that the starting of the College as recommended by the Visveswaraya Committee in 1921 and by the University Reform Committee in 1926 was long overdue; that the University should offer a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs out of their balances for capital expenditure; also a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards the recurring expenses and that a Committee to consider details of the scheme and to approach the different bodies concerned should be appointed.

MONEY FOR LATHIS.

Mr. Gokhale deprecated the inordinate delay on the part of the Government to give effect even to some of the recommendations made by the Visvesvaraya Committee in 1921. He was himself a member of that Committee and he remembered how Government had complained that the report was delayed. Upon this they hurriedly prepared the report and heard that a lakh of rupees were to be provided for in the Budget to give effect to some of the recommendations, but when the budget was introduced the item of one lakh was missing. Financial stringency was always the excuse of the Government.

EXPENDITURE ON LATHIS.

At one time it was the Back Bay Scheme which caused the stringency. Now Government had to spend so much on lathis! (Laughter). It appeared to the speaker that the University itself should take he initiative by contributing a substantial sum from its reserves towards the capital expenditure and also contribute towards the recurring expenditure. This would induce other bodies to contribute liberally towards the establishment of the college which was so essential for their industrial development. It also appeared to him that to depend merely on the donations of outside bodies would give a strong foundation to the proposed College.

The Vice-Chancellor at this stage gave the reserve fund figures of the Senate. They had Rs. 19,-19,100 in Government securities out of which Rs. 14,16,800 were invested in 3-1/2 per cent Government loan. If sold the securities would fetch a little over 13 lakhs and after giving 10 lakhs to the College, there would be little left to contribute towards the recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 annually to the College.

LOOK AT OTHER UNIVERSITIES

Prof. B. B. Naik in seconding the amendment gave examples of the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta which had set apart several lakhs of rupees for this study. In Bengal Sir Asutosh, had put the Senate into a debt of Rs. 8 lakhs for starting research work. As regards the figures disclosed by the Vice-Chancellor he would say that that the Council of Academy had been promised Rs. 10 lakhs of donations which could be utilised for the capital expenditure.

NO HURRY.

Principal Gadgil stated that the financial position of the Senate did not permit their passing the amendment proposed by Principal Gokhale. He was in favour of furthering the study of technology but the proposals before them were not sound. The best way to deal with them was to refer the question back to Syndicate.

Principal Gadgil's motion to refer the question to the Syndicate was opposed by Mr. J. B. Petit and Miss Contractor. Both of them urged that the matter needed urgent attention and much time would be lost by referring it back to the Syndicate.

DON'T WANT ARTS COLLEGES.

In the mean time Rao Bahadur Kale who had tabled another amendment expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment. He said that the Government were not only financially bankrupt but they were bankrupt even in the matter of their educational policy. This unsettled policy resulted in the increase of Arts Colleges. There were more Arts Colleges than there were boys to go to them. Where did the Government find money to start Arts Colleges, he asked?

OF COURSE IMPOSSIBLE.

Mr. Meldrum thought the proposals before the house were impracticable.

Principal Duhr pointed out that the Academic Council was already considering the matter and therefore it was no use their appointing another Committee.

Dr. Deshmukh was optimistic that the Municipality and the generous Bombay public would help the establishment of the College and that referring the matter back to the Syndicate would be sheer waste.

Principal Hamill rose to say that both the proposal and the amendment were out of order. Under section 18 of the Senate they had the right to institute new departments of learning, but this right was limited under section 24, which required that until the Academic Council formulated a definite scheme and presented it to the Syndicate the Senate had no right to vote on it.

The Vice-Chancellor agreed with the view and asked Dr. Viegas to submit his scheme to the Academical Council. He ruled the proposals out of order on the ground that the Academical Council ought to be consulted. He however assured the Senate that the question would meet the earnest consideration of that body.

The Senate then adjourned to Saturday 12 noon.

STRIKES CALLED OFF AT LILLE.

Textile Mills & Metal Works Resume Work

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Lille.—Following the arrival of the Minister of Labour, strikes are ending, and the textile mills and metal works are resuming work. The Employers' Federation states that there will be no increase in the wages, and deductions will be made from the salaries on account of social insurance in accordance with the new law in which connection the strike occurred.—Reuter.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

Culcutta Europeans Divided.

CALCUTTA, August 21.

"Return to the Minto-Morely Reforms, drive politics underground and revive the cult of bomb bullet" said Mr. Arthur Moore, at the meeting of the European Association, convened to consider the Simon Report.

The Resolution, approving the Simon Report subjected to such modification, where necessary, was opposed by a section who wanted to move a resolution, rejecting the Simon Report and urging the re-introduction of the Minto-Morely Reforms. The European oppositionists to the Simon Report contended that any advance to Self-government at this stage would be regarded as a concession extorted after intimidation.

The meeting was adjourned till tomorrow.—Free Press.

RESOLUTION TO ENSURE STRONG GOVERNMENT AND JUSTICE.

CALCUTTA, August 20.

A general meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association was held this evening at the New Empire Theatre to discuss a resolution, welcoming the Simon Commission's recommendations subject to modifications where necessary, to ensure strong Government and justice to all sections of the community with complete equality of trading status between British and Indian subjects of the Crown in India.

Mr. E. Villiers, the Chairman, said that the European community must face facts. The Simon recommendations provided adequate safeguards, including a strong Central Government.

"TRAITOR TO OUR DESCENDANTS."

Mr. H. H. Hessling, a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, opposed the resolution and said that what industry India had was built up by Britain, and now we proposed to chuck away everything, thus proving a traitor to our descendants." Mr. Hessling voiced the sentiments of a large group of Europeans, who were opposed to pace towards Indian Swaraj and advocated a return to Minto-Morley reforms of 1909 with necessary modifications.

Mr. Arthur Moore, M.L.A., recommended that the Calcutta Europeans should speak unanimously and suggested that the Oppositionists' resolution adopted at a meeting on Monday, should be modified and added to the official resolution.

On account of lateness of the hour, Mr. Villiers postponed voting till Friday. The House was fully packed and Oppositionists appeared to be in a majority.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Girgaum's Strong Support.

A crowded meeting of the residents of D Ward was held at Amritwady, Girgaon, on Wednsday night, under the presidency of Shriyut K. P. Khadilkar, to support the resolution of hoisting India's tricolour National Flag on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sjt. Khadilkar said the flag was a symbol of India's National honour which should be kept unsullied, whatever the sufferings they had to endure for the purpose.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Choksey, Bhogilal, Mody, Chhatre, Gurjar and others.

The speakers reminded the elected members, that if they failed to carry out the mandate of the voters—they would fail in their duty to their electors, who would not only refuse to elect them a second time, but would put every obstacle in their way by social boycott.

The meeting unanimously passed resolution supporting Mr. Shivdas Chapsey.

"R. T.C. WITHOUT SIMON INCONCIEVABLE."

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Emphatic protect is made by Lord Lytton in the course of a letter to the "Times" against the exclusion of Sir John Simon from the Round Table Conference. "It is really inconceivable", says Lord Lytton, "that the Indian Conference should be held without Sir John. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's attitude in this matter says his lordship is so incomprehensible as to justify all the suspicions of the Opposition in the matter. Lord Lytton expresses a hope that the mistake may yet be rectified before the Conference actually meets.—Free Press Beam Service.

DELHI, Aug. 21.

Three more lady volunteers and one man were arrested at the wholesale godown of Messrs. Daultram at Naher Sadaat Khan, where six lady volunteers were arrested this morning. There more lady pickets have been posted by the Congress.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The Chinese Example.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Birkenhead, ex-Secretary of State for India, in a recent address to the Oxford students said: "India is our prize-possession. We have to live on it. Our own resources can keep us living only six months in the year, and it is the task of you the rising generation to keep India till the last drop of your blood."

Sir Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary in the Baldwin Cabinet, said some years ago: "We conquered India by the sword as an outlet for British goods. We conquered it by the sword, and by the sword we should hold it. I am not such an hypocrite as to say we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest market for British goods in general, and for the Lancashire cotton goods in particular."

There are many other similar outspoken declarations of the real goal of British rule in India, made by prominent Brttishers themselves. But the two declarations quoted above should suffice to impress Indians that India has always been, always will be, held, in subjection as the finest market for British goods in general, and for the Lancashire cotton goods in particular; and that, consequently, Boycott of British goods is the most effective weapon to end the subjection, as it will soon force Britain to recognise India's right to freedom.

In order fully to impress on Indians the urgent need of intensifying the present Boycott of British goods, I invite their attention to the Chinese example of winning freedom by a complete Boycott of British goods.

Just a few years ago, when the Chinese were engaged in their last fight for freedom, they wisely decided to strike at the root-cause of their trouble, and organised such a perfect Boycott of British goods, that in a short time they succeeded in forcing Britain to yield to China's National Demand.

The "Saturday Review"—an influential Conservative weekly had to make the following humiliating admission:—

"In reaching an agreement with Canton, we shall have to swallow a little of our pride, but this is less objectionable than the alternative would be—the complete destruction of our trade in South China."

Commenting on this subject of surrender, Major Graham Pole wrote as follows:—

"Somehow Napoleon's description of us, 'A nation of shopkeepers' seems wonderfully appropriate. Even the Conservative Party with all its traditions has come to the position of leaving aside its principles, if they interfere with the trade of its supporters."—Yours, etc.,

D.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Bangalore Session

The States' People's Conference, Bangalore Session, will be held in Bangalore on the 30th and 31st Aug. and the 1st Sept. 1930. Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Advocate of Sangli and Professor Law College, Poona, will preside.

The Reception Committee has elected Mr. C. V. Narasimhaiengar, Advocate, Bangalore City, as its Chairman and the undersigned as Honbrary Secretaries. As already announced, the fee for members of the Reception Committee is Rs 5/ and that for Delegates is Re. 1/. Those desiring to enroll themselves as members of the Reception Committee or as Delegates are requested to communicate with the Secretaries without delay.

Suitable arrangements for boarding and lodging will be made for the convenience of those coming from out-stations, and an additional fee of Re. 1-8-0 per head per day will be charged on this account. Delegates, etc., from outstations, who wish to avail themselves of these arrangements will kindly write to the secretaries beforehand.

Visitors to the Conference will be admitted by tickets. The price of tickets for first class seats will be Re. 1/ each, and for Second class As. 8 each, for the whole session. For particulars write to Hon. Secretaries, at 257, Chickpet, Bangalore City, 5-8-1930.

POONA CANTONMENT DICTATOR ARRESTED.

POONA, Aug. 22.

The Poona Cantonment Police headed by Inspector Griffith raided the Cantonment Satyagraha Office to-day. Nothing incriminating was found but the National Flag and some other things were removed by the police.

Sjt. Natwarlal Shah, Dictator was arrested. Soon after the police left the place another National Flag was hoisted amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram." Sjt. Nemchand Shah succeeds as the Dictator.

At a public meeting held last night, Dr. Murala Devi exhorted the young men of Poona Cantonment to carry on the defiance against the District Magistrate's order prohibiting political demonstrations in certain areas of the Cantonment.

Great sensation peevails throughout the city.—Free Press.

"GADAR" PRINTER & EDITOR JAILED.

Refuse To Be Bound Over Or Give Sureties.

Jafferali Gulamhussein and M. B. Mirza, Printer and Editor, respectively, of the cyclostyle sheet "Gadar", were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, for aiding and abeding in the spreading of seditious matter and were bound over in a sum of Rs. 1,000 for one year, to be of good behaviour with a surety of like amount, or, in default, to undergo one year's simple imprisonment. Mr. Mirza, who was the spokesman on behalf of Jafferali, refused to give the security, and also intimated to the Chief Presidency Magistrate that he would not accept anybody standing surety for him. Jafferali refused to take any part in the proceedings.

TWO PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case, made a brief speech in which he stated that the accused had issued two numbers, one for 17th August and another for 18th August, and on the 19th before they culd issue the copy the police raided the place and arrested the accused. In the issue of the 17th August, one of the headings contained the following line: "War of Independence—or Mutiny of 1857." It stated among other things that the day on which the dacoits of England placed their feet on the soil of India was the cursed day both for India and the world. In another heading entitled "Long Live Afridis", an appeal was made to the Indians in general and Mussalmans in particular to fix a day to offer prayer for the success of the Mussalmans of the Frontier.

In the issue of the 18th under the heading of "Crusade of Afridis" it stated that the news about Afridis' defeat was false and groundless, and that one tribe after another was joining the brave Afridis and unitedly they were chastising the British. In proof of this statement the writer said that a number of soldiers were brought to Bombay in trains. The Mussalmans were invited to join in this war.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Chowdhary of the Bombay C. I. D. then stepped in the witness-box, and said "Gadar" made its first appearance on the 17th instant. It was not authorised for publication. "Gadar" meant "mutiny". On the 18th August, in the course of enquiry, witness learnt that some youths belonging to the Dongri Congress Camp were responsible for its publication. The cyclostyle work was done in they could issue the copy the police a room at Mahim in a house called Sakarwalla House at Mahim Bazar Road. He kept a watch at Dongri Congress Camp and Sakarwala House. On the 19th at about 9 a.m. a boy was seen coming out of the Dongri Camp. He was followed by the watcher. The boy went to Mahim where the accused No. 1 met him. The boy carried a bundle. The boy and the accused No. 1 went together and entered the room in Sakarwala House and closed it from inside. After a few minutes the boy came out to take water from the water tap and again went inside the room. After three or four minutes witness went near the door of the room and heard the cyclostyle machine working. When the door was opened the machine, the boy and the accused No. 1 were found on a mat. A stencil paper was put on the cyclostyle. A few copies of "Gadar" of the 17th and 18th and a ream of foolscap paper and an ink-tube were also found in the room. The accused No. 1 was arrested on the 19th at 3-30 p.m. and the second accused Mirza at the Congress House at 12 noon the following day. The accused were charged under Section 108, C. P. C.

REFUSE TO TAKE PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

The first accused admitted that he was Printer of "Gadar", but refused to take part in the proceedings. He stated at the same time that he did not know Urdu. The second accused Mirza did not wish to say anything and did not call witnesses.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate read some of the passages of the "Gadar" while delivering judgment and said they were highly seditious. In a passage it was stated that "no nation in the world could equal English dacoits in treachery and meanness." From Peshawar to Egypt the blood of Mussalmans was shed and the latter were urged to take up arms against the British.

His Worship bound over the accused to be of good behaviour for a period of one year, in a sum of Rs. 1,000 with a surety of like amount, or, in default, one year's simple imprisonment.

The surety being not given they were taken to jail. In the Court they were garlanded and a demonstration was made, and the police cleared the crowd and asked the friends of the accused to garland them outside the Court-room.

YERAVADA PROCESSION ECHO.

Poona Leader Gets 4 Months' Rigorous.

POONA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Huiyal, First Class Magistrate, Poona, has convicted and sentenced Sjt. Atitkar, a prominent Congressman of Poona City to 4 months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 100 for leading the Satyagraha procession, which was stopped at the Bund Gardens while on its way to Yerovda on July 5th and was subsequently dispersed by a lathi charge.

Vishwasrao Dawre, merchant and Commission Agent of Poona, who was charged with taking out a procession in the prohibited area in Poona Cantonment on August 7 and with inciting people to disobey Police orders, has been convicted on both charges by Mr. Israel, First Class Magistrate, and sentenced to 5 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default one month's R. I.

Mr. Dawre has decided to appeal against the sentences.

The 5th anniversary of the death of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar will be celebrated on Thursday the 28th inst. when Dr. B. Breloer of the University of Bonu (Germany) will deliver an address on Dharmashastra and Comparative jurisprudence at 5-30 p.m. Sir B. N. Mitra who is now here, will preside.—Free Press.

TULPULE'S CASE POSTPONED TO MONDAY.

Cantonment Dictator In Custody

POONA, Aug. 22.

Mr. Tulpule, who was arrested to-day, was placed before the District Magistrate at 6 p.m. The Court was packed by pleaders and visitors.

Mr. Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, applied for remand till Monday, the charge-sheet being not ready. Mr. Tulpule not objecting, the remand was granted, he refused to be released on bail, and preferred to be in custody. He was driven to Yeravda in a car amidst defeaning chers.

YOUNG BOYS RELEASED.

Eleven volunteers below 18 years of age who were arrested at the Satyagraha Shibir, Poona City, were released on the recommendation of Mr. Stewart, who did not press the charge owing to the tender age of the accused. They were acquitted.

Prof. Mohanlal Kothapur of Rajram College and ten others who were arrested at the same Shibir were remanded to custody till Friday next, none offering bail.

Mr. Natwarlal Shah, Dictator of the Poona Cantonment Satyagraha Committee, which has not been declared an unlawful assembly, was also remanded to custody till Friday next. His successor is Mr. Chamanlal Shah and not Mr. Nemchand Shah as reported before.

The local lawyers have decided to bring out a procession to-morrow as a protest against Mr. Tulpule's arrest.—Free Press.

SAPRU REFUSES TO REVEAL SECRET.

"No Greater Friend Of India Than Irwin."

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22.

"I know the immense interest public evince in the peace move, but it must be evident that neither Mr. Jayakar nor I can open our lips on the subject till the right time arrives. It is a duty I owe the country and the Viceroy that I should no jeopardise or in any way interfere with the progress of the peace move" declared Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of an interview to the Associated Press prior to his departure to-day for Simla. Sir Tej Bahadur testified to the splendid health of Mrs. Naidu and the fitness of Mahatma Gandhi. Paying handsome tribute to the Viceroy Sir Tej Bahadur said.—'It is my fervent belief that India has never had a greater friend than Lord Irwin."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left in the afternoon for Simla by the Peshawar Express.—A. P.

NINE PERSONS SHOT.

For Spreading Counter-Revolutionary Rumours.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Moscow.—It is officially stated that nine persons found in possession of large sums of silver were shot after trial by the U. G. P. U. on charges of hoarding silver coins, foreign currency, and gold and spreading counter-revolutionary rumours.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 22.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.
Sumatra, Gazzano, Java.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 22.
Shuja, Dow, Calcutta.
Macedonia, Morton, London.

LOADING.
Aug. 23.
Steamer Hubro for Cochin.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Dortmund for Hamburg.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ranpura for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Coy's Englih Mail steamer Macedonia, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the Homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer Cracovia, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Shuja:—The T M Coy's steamer Shuja, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1930.
1 City of Batavia, 3,072, Colombo, 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Macedonia, London, 23-8, M M and Co.
5 Aquileia, 4,086, Genoa, 25/8, L T and Co.
7 Lichtengels, 4,520, Karachi, 3-9, L Edwards Ltd.
10 Nagina, 4,090, NF, NF, M M and Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
14 Sunland, 3,067, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams T and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.
3 Barjora, 1,908, P'Gulf, 27-8, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Busrah, 22-8, M M and Co.
5 Alavi Jeddah, 27-8, T Morrison, and Co.
8 Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore, 4,135, Japan, 28-8, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
H Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 23-8, L Narasji and Co.
L M. Dalgoma, 3,571, 23-8, M M and Co.
G Oostcapele, 348, M'Coast, 27-8, Merchant S N Co.
D E Jalaveera, 3,089, Rangoon 24-8, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 20-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Rheafkerk 24-8 [illegible] B D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Hassano 17-8-30 J F Co
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 25-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCK.
Boats of ss Castalia
(American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.
S S Mirzapore of 17-8, general landing date 19-8.
S S Oosteappelle of 13-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Irrawadi 13-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Janaki, 19-8, general landing date 19-8.
Alavi of 19-8 general landing date 20-8
Kalavati 20-8 general landing date 20-8.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Ahmedi of 20-8 general landing date 21-8.
S S Netravati of 20-8, general landing date 21-8.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 18-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-12-30, M M and Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 6-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Batavia, 24-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 25-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra, NF, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Dortmund, NF, Volkart Bros.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 24-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia, NF, L T Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Barjora, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE
Rangoon Maru, 30-8-30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA
Dalgoma, 23-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, 24-8-30, S S N Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Hubro, NF, S S and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 9,243, Furlong, P and O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 4,085, Zoppo, M Italiana
Sumatra, 3,801, Gazzano, M Italiana.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Batavia, 3,572, Vancollas, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Itani, N F Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co
Barjora, 1,908, Toreson, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Sikh 5,288 MacLean T M Co.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Hubro, 1,027 Hogenson, S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.

EXPORTS.
Aug. 22

S S Macedonia for London:—200 cwts groundnut kernels, K M Nathoo.

S S Sunland for Port Said:—632 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—20 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Litchenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 173 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 55 bales cotton raw, K Vishram and Co.

For [illegible]:—1,200 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros; 6,000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Hull:—501 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 4,000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Ranpura for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Dartmund for Hamburg:—1,000 cwts myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co; 601 cwts myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co; 3,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co; 17,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 1,000 linseed oil cakes and 8,160 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Comerphoy; 1,000 cwts Linseed Strauss and Co; 440 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

S S Sumatra for Marseilles:—2,002 cwts myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co; 192 cwts Turmeric and 140 cwts gum karaya, E Virji and Co; 1,360 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings Ltd; 2,860 cwts castorseed, 9,400 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—11,500 cwts Linseed, 3,500 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—10,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2,002 cwts Linseed, T S Thadani and Sons; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Fort Port Said:—98 bales cotton yarn, A U Ejel.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—275 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Batavia for New York:—9 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—241 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

IMPORTS.
Aug. 22

S S Mirzapore, Agents M M and Co, from Osaka:—70 cases toys, 16 cases enamel ware, 351 cases glassware.

From Kobe:—13 cases shoes, 40 cases glassware, 50 cases straw boards, 20 cases cotton yarn, 1,145 bags beans.

From Shanghai:—1,027 chests tea.

From Hongkong:—17 cases silk, 530 bags sugar.

From Singapore:—34 bgs paint, 100 bags sago flour, 142 bags tan, 25 bags pine apple.

From Penang:—1,267 bags pearl tapioca, 15 bags rattan, 50 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—11 cases rubber, 167 cases tea, 50 cases dripping, 12 cases brandy.

From Christchurch:—83 cases tallow.

From Sydney:—56 cases tallow.

From Brisbane:—25 cases tallow.

From Adelaide:—73 cases tallow.

S S Jalaveera, Agents S S N Co. from Rangoon:—17,496 bags rice, 15 cases toilet requisite, 29 cases cutch.

From Tuticorin:—38 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—80 bdles mats.

From Calicut:—182 jottas coir rope, 10 jottas coir yarn, 219 bales cotton.

MAHAVIR PRESS OF AGRA, CLOSED.

Sequel To Press Ordinance.

AGRA, August 17.

Mr. Jain, Manager, Mahavir Press, Agra, writes as below:—

"Recently we published a Hindi daily paper "Hindustan Samachar" under the editorship of Mr. Mahendra (Assistant Editor, Sainik). Within a week the District Magistrate demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 from us, for its publication The paper was, therefore, stopped as a protest only after its tenth issue. Now the local Government has asked our press (Mahavir Press) also to furnish a security of Rs. 500. Hence we have stopped the Press also in its protest."

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

Rugby.—The closing of great Arch of Sydney Harbour Bridge last night marks culmination of most important stage in erection of bridge which is longest and by far heaviest steel arch yet erected. It has been erected at a cost of six million pounds and has a main span of 1650 feet.

Rugby.—Government has decided to send an Aircraft Carrier to Buenos Aires for the British Empire Trade Exhibition to be held there from March 14 to April 27. Large and important exhibit of British Aircraft will be included in the exhibition and collection of British military and naval machines which will be taken in aircraft carrier will stimulate interest in this section.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Captain Barnard who some time ago made flights to India and back "in one week and to Cape Town and back in twenty days and more recently flew to Malta and back in 26½ hours, is planning another great nonstop flight.—B. O. W.

Deuville.—Aga Khan has motored to Aix-les-Bains where his wife is ill. H. H. the Aga Khan stated that she had an abscess in face and declared that the estrangement was quite untrue.—Reuter.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN MULTAN JAIL.

Sequel To Objection To Azan.

40 PRISONERS AND WARDERS INJURED.

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

A serious outbreak of violence is reported to have taken place in the Multan Central Jail among Peshawari criminals. It is alleged that on the 19th inst. at 3 P.M. while the prisoners who were still at work wanted to go for prayers, the Namnardars objected. But the Deputy Jailor agreed to it, provided there would be no Azan. This was resented by the prisoners. An altercation ensued culminating in an attack on the Deputy Jailor and the Nambardars who were injured. Police came to the rescue and the Superintendent arrived. 40 prisoners are reported to have been injured, one of whom was in a serious condition, on his way to the hospital.

As punishment, it is alleged, the rioters are put to grinding, and other restrictions are observed.—Free Press.

SEARCH FOR PESHAWAR REPORT.

Mrs. Zutshi's House Raided.

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

The residence of Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, who was arrested, on Pani Mahal Road was raided by the Police early this morning and a search was made for the Patel Committee Report.

It is reported that the authorities decided, at a meeting held yesterday to proscribe the Report. Although the public have not yet been informed of this decision of the Government a search warrant was issued against Miss. N. M. Zutshi.

Sub-Inspector, Hozang and several constables conducted the search, but no report was found in the house although the Police even broke open the lock of an old trunk, peered into small tin cashboxes.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED.

Mrs. Uma Nehru Pickets Allahabad University.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

For infringing forest laws, 42 arrests were made at Kheri and nine at Lakhimpur including Pandit Dindyal, Secretary, Congress Committee, Sitapur. Pandit Hargovind, an Advocate and a member of A. I. C. C. was arrested at Ranikhet under the Ins igation Ordinance. Pandit Harishdev has been sentenced at Almora to one year's simple imprisonment and six months rigorous imprisonment under Section 108 C. P. C. and 117 I. P. C. Eleven volunteers were arrested at Fyzabad for picketing Muslim clothshops.

A feature of the picketing of the Allahabad University was the employment of women volunteers headed by Mrs. Uma Nehru a 'Dictator', and her daughter Miss Shamkumari, an Advocate.—A. P.

CLASH IN BURDWAN JAIL

Overstepping Fixed Limits.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Details are available of occurrences in the Burdwan Jail on Monday. It is alleged that the Superintendent of the Jail had fixed certain limits within the jail compound, within which political prisoners should move. The prisoners are stated to have refused to submit to this order. Ten of them disobeyed the order after giving due notice to the Superintendent. As a consequence the Superintendent appeared on the scene with a posse of warders and the prisoners were pushed back into their rooms.

Disciplinary steps were also taken against the prisoners, some privileges being withdrawn.—Free Press.

Amritlal Seth's Health In Jail Causes Anxiety.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

It is reported that the health of Amritlal Seth, Editor of 'Saurashtra' and ex-M. L. C. in Sabarmati jail is causing some anxiety. He has been reduced in weight. He has becoming very weak and insists on taking diet prescribed for "C" class prisoners.—Free Press.

BAN ON DARBAR GOPALDAS' SON.

Not Allowed To Enter British Territory.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 22.

Mr. Chandrakant, son of Darbar Gopaldas, Congress worker of Kaira, was released from Sabarmati jail this morning on completing his sentence. Government has served an order on him asking him to stay in his native place Vaso in Gaikwar territory or in the limits of Gaikwar territory only and not to enter British limits.—Free Press.

CLASSIFIED TRADE EXHIBITION AT MADAV BAUG.

Acharya Ray To Perform Opening Ceremony.

The Congress has, as every one knows, given an impetus to Swadeshi enterprises during the present campaign against the Government. But, unfortunately, proper advantage does not seem to have been taken of the same by the traders and manufacturers. The Deccan Merchants' Association, having realised that the Swadeshi Bazaars or Exhibitions held so far were more or less a collection of shops huddled together in a confused manner, decided to organise a classified Trade Exhibition which will be opened on the 25th instant at 5-30 p. m. at the Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank by Acharya Prafulla Ray. Acharyaji will leave Calcutta on the 22nd and arriving here on the 24th instant, when a right royal reception will be given to him. He will be received at Kalyan by the organisers and taken in a procession from Bori Bunder through the principal streets of Bombay.

The Exhibition will consist of 135 stalls. Eight of them are reserved for the All India Spinners' Association, "free of charge," where demonstrations in production of Khaddar from the processes of cleaning the cotton to folding of the cloth will be shown. Another special feature of the Exhibition will be the Movie demonstrations of National interest, which will be given by Mr. Lele.

The stalls which will be properly classified according to the various trades are already disposed of, and the organisers regret that several applicants have been disappointed. The principal among the stall-holders will be the manufacturers of medical apparatus, surgical instruments, pharmaceutical products, papers and cardboxes, labels and stationery, also toilet and perfumery products, being represented mainly by Messrs. N. Powell and Co., Bengal Chemical Works, Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Deccan Paper Mills, Gogate Kelkar and Co., and others.

It must be specially noted that the Association has made it a point to use only Swadeshi articles in the Exhibition, and in cases where foreign ones must be used no British articles are entertained. The invitation cards are specially printed on Indian cardpaper.

DR. NUNAN'S ROLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to a letter on the above subject in to-day's issue by S. B. and B. S. please publish the following. I will answer each of the points raised in the latter (1) Last communal riots and Dr. Nunan's Services; Englishman are prompt and clever as intermediaries when the two communities fight against themselves. But the acid test of activities is when the difference is between Indians on one side and the British Government on the other. Hence the mention of his services during the communal riot is unnecessary to understand Dr. Nunan's role in the present case.

2. It is admitted by S. B. and B. S. that Dr. Nunan did "participate in the conversations." As an Ambulance Surgeon he should have observed strict neutrality. The Police would not have tolerated any suggestion about not undertaking the assault if it have been made by any Indian Red Cross Surgeon. Not only that, but any Indian Doctor, however eminent he may be, would not have been tolerated by the police at so close quarters as Dr. Nunan was while the charge was being made. The "courage" of Dr. Nunan is there because he is an European.

3. Instead and tendering any advice to the Satyagrahis, Dr. Nunan might have suggested to the police to allow the passage of the procession.

4. As for "his face looking aghast at the heart rending scene" and "marked sympathy towards and for the fallen brave ones", it is similar to that of the Surgeon who supervises the flogging of a convict. When the convict is unable to bear any more flogging, the Surgeon intervenes. Is that to be commended. As sympathy?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. V.

Aug. 20.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would any of your readers kindly inform me through the columns of your paper whether the yarn used by the Vishnu and Lakshmi Mills of Sholapur is foreign or Indian? I had been to Sholapur some few days back, and when I wanted to go to buy some punchas, some friends suggested that I be careful and not buy products of the above mills. The cloth which the shopman showed as Vishnu mills cloth was course and did not look like foreign. Have the citizens of Sholapur any other reason for boycotting these mills? —Yours, etc.,

"A SWADESHIST."

BENGAL NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

Political Advancement To Form Main Plank.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A meeting of the Bengal Muslim Nationalist party was held recently at the residence of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in Calcutta. Moulana Mohamed Abdullahel Kafi presided. Prominent among those present were Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari, Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, Mr. Mohsin Ally, and several other Muslim leaders.

Discussion centred round the aims and objects of the party. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad pointed out that the main object of the party should be purely political. It was decided that the political advancement of the community should form the main plank of the party programme.

At a public meeting held under this Party, Moulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari spoke in support of the National Congress and exhorted the audience to join it immediately and to work for it enthusiastically, and emulate the sacrifices made for the nation by the Muslims of Punjab and the Frontier.—Free Press.

STUDENTS JAILED FOR PICKETING SCHOOL

Refuse To Apologise.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

According to a report from Munshiganj, on receiving information that vigorous picketing was going on in the local High School Mr. S. Bose the Sub-Divisional Officer and Mr. D. Bhattacharjee Asstt. Superintendent of Police and a large number of armed police went there and arrested Bhupendra Nath Shome and 5 other students.

The boys were produced before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate. The Head Master of the school requested the boys to express regret and give an undertaking not to picket in future, but on their refusal the Head Master gave an assurance to the trying Magistrate, that he would see that no picketing took place in the school and requested the Magistrate to deal with the boys leniently. Questioned by the Magistrate the boys admitted to have done picketing and all of them except one were sentenced to undergo 2 months' S. I. under sec. 4 of Ordinance 5. —Free Press.

AUSTRALIANS' TRIBUTE TO HOBBS.

Most Impressive Scene On Cricket Field.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Rugby.—There was no play in the final test match to-day owing to rain.

Newspapers to-day express much appreciation of the unexpected little demonstration which the Australians had arranged yesterday evening when Hobbs went out to play his last innings in the test match cricket. As Hobbs came to wicket, Australian players gathered in a ring round him at a few paces distant and on a signal from their skipper Woodfull, took off their caps and held them aloft. At Woodfull's signal the team gave him three short staccato cheers.

The "Observer" says it was one of the most moving tributes he had ever seen on the cricket field. Hobbs' record in Test matches is a wonderful one. He first played against Australia in 1907. He has had 71 innings, being four times not out with the highest score of 187. His aggregate number of runs is 3,636 and average 54.26.—B. O. W.

CARDING & SPINNING COMPETITION.

—:o:—

Navjivan Sangh Reduces Price For Spinning Wheel.

The Secretary, Navjivan Sangh writes under Aug. 20:—

Out of the 15 candidates appeared at the competitive examination of Carding and Spinning, on Sunday, the 10th inst. at the Navjivan Sangh, the following seven have been declared successful:—

(1) Sjt. Sarangdhar Samji.
(2) Sjt. Revashanker Girdhar.
(3) Surti Prassanrben Chaturbhuj Soniji, (Less Speed).
(4) Sjt. Venilal Vithaldas, (Less Speed).
(5) Sjt. Narhari Laxman Palginkar, (Less Speed).
(6) Sjt. Ramnath Hariam Pathare, (Less Speed).
(7) Smti Kalavati Narsilal, (Less Speed).

They are herewith requested to call at the Navjivan Sangh's office for their certificates.

3 candidates have passed in Carding and 1 in Spinning alone.

REDUCED PRICE FOR SPINNING WHEEL.

Navjivan Sangh has reduced the price of Spinning wheel, with all its accessories, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4|8.

SATYAGRAH NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Madras.—The Madras Flying Club was formally opened by the His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday evening. Lady Stanley christened two Club machines.—Free Press.

The first social gathering of the students and professors of the U. P. Ayurvedic medical college, a private free institute of Patan, (North Gujarath), was held lately under the Presidentship of Dr. Modak, medical officer, Patan, in the High school building.

Simla.—The Royal Afghan Consul General gave a tea party at Davicos ballroom on Wednesday. Indian songs were sung by Master Mohan and his 3 year old brother Master Manohar.—A. P.

Madras.—The Madras City Police are investigating a case of alleged forgery and fraudulent obtainment of Rs. 9550 from the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India.—A. P.

Poona.—The Sessions Judge heard on Wednesday the application for grant of bail to Mehendale "Dictator" Youth League who is charged under Section 117, 302 and 147. Bail was refused in view of the charge of murder.

Poona.—Mr. V. B. Daware, was sentenced to-day to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under Section 143 of the Penal Code and a fine of Rs. 200, in default, one months rigorous imprisonment, under Section 353 of the Penal Code.—A. P.

Peshawar.—The Peshawar Commander's empty car was shot at near Khairabad but no damage is reported.—A. P.

Lahore.—Master Agyaram who was discharged from the Lahore Conspiracy Case has been arrested under Section 17 (1) Criminal Procedure Code at Amritsar.—A. P.

Lahore.—Munshiram Jaini, Secretary, City Congress Committee was sentenced to-day by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition.—A. P.

DOHAD, August 21.

Liquor shop picketing continues. The picketers are regularly arrested. To date, the total number of arrests is 71.

RANPUR, August 21.

Messrs. Mohanlal Premji Upadhyaya, Jamnadas Popatlal, and Babulal Goghari have been sentenced to three months' Rigorous Imprisonment each. Mr. Upadhyaya is on hunger-strike for the last five days. Messrs. Popatlal and Goghari are the Secretaries of the Dhanduka Taluka Parishad.—Free Press.

BARISAL, August 20.

23 volunteers were injured, some seriously, while resisting the removal of consignments of liquor from the warehouse. The injured volunteers are lying in the Congress hospital.—Free Press.

Poona.—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, who was released on parole from Thana Jail in connection with his name being cited as a witness in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case returned to the jail on Wednesday morning as he received intimation of his name being struck off the list of witnesses.—A. P.

VIRAR, August 19.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, were garlanded at the Virar Station, on their way to Surat by the Frontier Mail by Sjt. Shamrao, on behalf of the Thana District Satyagraha Camp.

Sirsi Mass Satyagraha.

SIRSI, Aug. 21.

The Forest Laws were broken for the third time en masse in twelve centres of Sirsi taluka Karnatak on 18th instant 5,000 men and 1,000 women took part in cutting ripe sandal trees. Messrs. Vasudeva Rao, Dhakapanavar Motinsar, Venkataraman, Begde Bhuma, Basappa, Purshottam Kelkar and 28 others were arrested. On Wednesday, the 20th instant, Messrs. Venketramayya, Satyagraha organiser and Madgaonkar, were arrested under Section 117. —Free Press.

Forest Satyagraha In Kolaba District.

ALIBAG, Aug. 21.

Forest Satyagraha was offered at Bhersе, Vadav, Sahan, and some other paces in the Taluka. Fuel and grass were brought and cattle were taken to graze without paying grazing fees.

Sjt. Parvati Tanay, Bal-Sarat-Vihari and Hazur Ramji Patil were convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default to undergo one month's more.—Free Press.

Prisoners Released.

The Director of Information, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have ordered the release of 7 more prisoners convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement as they have tendered unqualified apologies to Vovernment. Their release has been ordered on condition that they will not again take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

The total number of prisoners released up to now on the above conditions is 70.

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What the People Say

A VISIT TO NASIK JAIL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A mile and a half from the Nasik Railway station is situated the Nasik Central Prison which to-day has been turned into a place of pilgrimage for all the lovers of freedom. As we stepped out of our car our hearts began to throb with joy as we were about to enter the place sanctified by the presence of noble and self-sacrificing patriots. We were asked by the Jailor to wait as our turn for interview had not yet come. We stood watching the painful scenes enacted outside the prison walls. The warders were running about in their peculiar dress with whips in their hands and marching the unfortunate convicts with heavy fetter from one place to another with a heavy load on their shoulders. In the meanwhile the little iron jail gate was flung open and we saw a slender figure heavily wrapped in khaddar emerging out of it. He was Mr. K. M. Munsi. He looked unusually cheerful and he kept smiling as he threw a glance on the crowd gathered outside. A little later Mr. Krisnna Iyer, Mr. Noormahomed Vallibhoy and Jayant Dalal emerged out of the same gate and proceeded towards the visiting room. All of them looked quite cheerful and their faces were wreathed in smile. Our turn at last came and we had a good chat with our friend for sometime. We were provided with chairs and let it be said to the credit of the Jail officials that they were courteous and obliging.

The Nasik Jail politicals complain of the same old grievances. The solitary confinement for 12 hours seems to be the main grievance. The food arrangement is comparatively better than at Thana, and the Thana and other jail officials please take not that the B class prisoners in Nasik Jail are allowed to cook their own food. The clothings are insufficient and uncomfortable. The cold at Nasik is intense and humanity demands that sufficient blankets be given to all the prisoners and there is also no reason why hot water bath should not be given to less healthier prisoners. The water provided for bath is icy cold and must be replaced by hot water. Then there is resentment felt about placing Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, the leader in charge of Satyagraha Camp at Cile Parle, in "C" class. The general opinion is that Mr. Bhatt must be immediately transferred to a higher class. Mr. Mashruwala, the ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Gujrat Vidyapith, must also be transferred to A class in view of his failing health. Will the authorities do it? Let us fait and see.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.
Bandra, Aug. 15.

WELCOME UTTERANCE.

—:o:—

Mrs. Johi's Rousing Speech.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A perusal of the speech of Mrs. Joshi at the last meeting of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, published in the "Chronicle" has led me to pen the following few lines which you will kindly publish in your valued columns. Mrs. Joshi has by this time become well-known to the Parsis and such a speech, coming as it does from a lady of her position in life and characterised as it is by sound common sense and patriotism, is sure to make a lasting appeal to many members of her community. I remember I was present at a former meeting of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when she presided and delivered a speech on the economic poverty of India. Mrs. Joshi is a fluent speaker has a good command of Gujarati and touches the root of the problem in a telling and effective manner. She put vividly before her hearers the way in which the economic impoverishment of India was brought about one visibly impressed her audience by her speech. Mr. Bharucha and the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha are to be congratulated on bringing to the front Mrs. Joshi and many other educated Parsi workers whose speeches have brought about a distinct change in the political angle of vision of many of the Parsis. Mr. Bharucha of course has been villified by some people, but he has survived all these attacks and even those people have had to change their tone and their language under the compelling force of circumstances. India is making a rapid political advance and the Parsis cannot remain aloof from the national struggle. Many members of the community have now come to realise that the community cannot remain content with reciting the past services of Dadabhoy Nowroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, but if they want to make the community a force in Indian politics, they have to participate actively in the national struggle for freedom which India is waging at present.—Yours, etc.

R. J MANEKSHA.
Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Aug. 20.

PEACE WITH HONOUR ONLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The dogged persistency with which "Scrutator" of the "T. D. M." is carrying on a scathing tirade against the "Chronicle", and all those who differ from him on the Yerrowda peace-talks, makes disgustful reading, and his attack on your esteemed paper in his yesterday's gossip columns is not consistent with journalistic etiquette. Raise a little finger of protest against those things which this inscrutable "Scrutator" hugs to his bosom, however reasonable your attitude may be you are sure to be damned in the columns of the "Indian Daily Mail". He seems to think that his daily sermons on peace will be incomplete without some unwarranted reference about the "Chronicle". It is a pity that his writings lack consistency and respect for his opponents' views. To-day he comes out with a vehement protest against Mr. Healy for banning a Congress procession and condemns his act as foolish etc., and to-morrow he holds a brief for him and the poor processionists fall victims to his wrath! But those who know the party whose views are voiced forth in this paper do not expect anything better.

The entire trouble with "Scrutator" seems to me to consist in his not having made a diligent study of the signs of the time. He is labouring under a false and foolish notion that those who think with the Acting President of the Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, that the present peace parleys are "fraudulent negotiations," are the Congress diehards and enemies of the country, and that he and the Liberals alone are trying to save the country. Self-complacency cannot go any further. If I have rightly understood the attitude of the Moulana and others, I have no hesitation in saying that these leaders are as much anxious for peace as "Scrutator" himself. But what they want is peace with honour and not the sort of peace which will ultimately prove a trap. Moreover the very recent happenings in the country, like banning peaceful processions, lathi charges, incarcerating revered leaders, suppressing independent papers, passing orders like the one promulgated by Mr. Dastur prohibiting the drill of unarmed Satyagrahis at the Esplanade Maidan, will make any one doubt whether a peaceful settlement is at all possible at the present moment when the intention of the Government seems to be to crush the spirit of the Congress and the youths of the country. Hence "Scrutator's" eruptions against these leaders are a gross travesty of facts.

I am writing this with the fervent hope and sincere belief that "Scrutator" will hence forth give up his mud-slinging at those who differ from him, and try to take a more catholic view of his opponents' opinion.—Yours, etc.

K. S. NANJUNDESWARAN.
Matunga, Aug. 20.

TEXTILE MILL AND BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read in your to-day's Dak Edition a letter from one Mr. N. B. Parulekar in reply to mine under the above heading and as his letter contains some misstatements that might possibly mislead your readers. I have to request you to be good enough to publish this in your esteemed paper in reply thereto.

Obviously it seems Mr. Parulekar has not thoroughly read my letter referred to by him or understood it properly, which I hope he would now try to do and correct himself immediately. All his arguments in the said letter betray his mere ignorance of the correct situation in its true perspective, because the sum total of his criticism lie in wrongly supposing that I hold a brief for those mills that use foreign yarn or patronize British firms in the purchase of stores. Rather, I have only suggested a way to avert the danger of having those mills to close down entirely on account of their boycott, because after all they are a part—and not an insignificant part—of an important Indian industry, on which, I hope he would also admit, live or depend for their own and their dependants' livelihood so many workmen, clerks, officers, businessmen and small side-industries, almost entirely Indian. It would, therefore, be a most destructive thing to force indirectly those concerns to stop running by boycotting their productions. Of course, so long they could be said to have committed an error, from our present Indian point of view, that they used foreign yarn and British stores, but it would be a news to know from Mr. Parulekar if he can point out even a single mill from the whole of India, where British stores or machinery have never been used or where British firms were never patronised. Even those mills that are now members of the Swadeshi Sabha have been using still some British goods and are placing business with British firms and it would do well for Mr. Parulekar to persuade those people, if he can, to stop this.

In the 4th and 5th paras of my said letter I have suggested the enlistment of all those mills as members of the Swadeshi Sabha, so that their productions may not be boycotted, but I have put in qualifying clauses, which should be read again by Mr. Parulekar and he would then see that his criticism are entirely unwarranted. I have never suggested giving preference to Indian firms gradually, as stated by him, but pleaded for immediate patronage, and as for British goods I have with emphasis asked for a complete boycott, as it is of impending necessity for our attainment of Swaraj. I still maintain that instead of totally boycotting the present running concerns for some or other reasons it would do a lot of good all round if they were given a chance in the manner already suggested by me.—Yours, etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.
Ahmedabad, August 13, 1930.

WORD TO COUNCIL-WALLAS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,— May I make an appeal to my countrymen who are still lured by Councils?

Swarajists who entered and fought so bravely in Councils in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-co-operative Movement headed by patriots of the type of Sjts. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Constitutionists of the type of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya and Vithalbhai Patel, have left the Councils through disgust. Instead of being wise with their experience how could you even dream of doing anything for your country through the Councils?

When the Saintly Leader of the type of Mahatma Gandhi is unjustly imprisoned without trial, hosts of your patriotic leaders, countrymen, women and children are imprisoned, when peaceful and non-violent processions in memory of brave Indians and patriotic dead leaders are banned, when the innocent emblems like the National Flag, Gandhi Caps and Khaddar dress is banned and forbidden by illegal orders of the Magistrates and police officers, how could you have faith in mock councils. When the fight for freedom is on in full swing are you not helping the autocracy by entering the mock Councils?—Yours, etc.

R. S. D.
August, 16.

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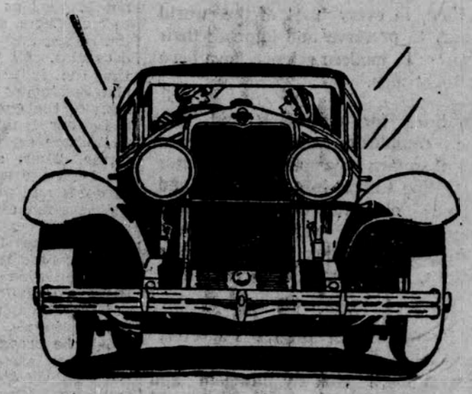
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THE HARI CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are various opinions about the Hari Conference. Some imagine it is the beginning of a great Bolshevik or Communist movement. There are some who think that the Haris Association has been started to work some wonders in getting land to all the Haris of Sind and making them Zemindars. There are Zemindars who nod their heads with wisdom that this movement is started in order to break them. All these are purely imaginary fears. The Haris Association has been started to take a review of the present situation and to improve it in the interest of all concerned. This Association is intended to be a Peace-Maker between the Zemindars and the Haris. There is no doubt and it is known to everyone that the relationships between the Zemindars and the Haris are not so good as one would like it to be. There are good Zemindars indifferent and undesirable Zemindars also. All that we expect is that the indifferent and undesirable Zemindars should come to the level of the good Zemindars. On the other hand we also admit that there are Haris who are illiterate. There are thousands, who are hard pressed under the load of debts and poverty and thus they are not able to give work as employee's expect. With the large schemes for the improvement of Sind Irrigation now nearing completion and with the Barrage and Canals, it is essential that he relationship between the Zemindars and the Haris should be brought to cordial condition and at the same time the Haris should be given such scope as to free themselves from the debts and to get them such education as would teach them to work with efficiency. If discontentment between the Haris and the Zemindars is allowed to be continued, all other factors would be hardly useful to make the Barrage scheme successful. We have been very careful not to create any imaginary hope in the Haris. We have told them the truth at every stage, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in the speech of the Chairman of the reception committee, in my Presidential speech and in the speeches of all speakers, and the movers and the secondars of Resolutions. Every one has expressed clearly not to allow Haris to run with false hopes in their minds. There have been certain statements made by one or two speakers which may be taken as political but in these days when political factors are uppermost in the minds of everyone, one cannot demarcate politics and economics like a cut-cake and there need be no anxiety because of few sentences here and there. Yet it must be clearly understood that one of the main work of the Haris Association would be, should be and ought to be to see that the Haris get a fair portion or even the entire land of the Sukkur Barrage. We desire to convince the Government that they will receive their capital from the small holders in exactly the same manner as proposed or perhaps in a better manner than giving out in larger portions. All the statistics prove very clearly that in Sind there are the largest number of big holders of land in comparison to the whole of India and the number of small holders is comparatively very very small in this province. Zemindars who have large areas of lands in Sind are also dividing their areas between small khatedars and haris and get a share of profit. If in Sukkur Barrage area, land is given to large Zemindars they will also divide amongst small holders and get a share from each. The Government may as well give direct to small holders. We urge Government to give a trial to the Haris and small holders of land. Each small holder is expected to get 16 to 24 acres. Calculating that there are 35 lakh acres of land it will mean about 1 1|2 to 2 lakhs of small holders who could get this area. If the barrage land is to be sold to the capitalist Zemindars, it would take years. I am certain that if Government muster the courage and if they have got desire to make Sind prosperous and allow prosperity to be distributed amongst a larger number, they would accept a scheme for the entire land being given to small holders. It is not a scheme which is merely ideal but it is most practicable. There would be sufficient number of persons to take over small holdings and to work with their hands, over and over again the, Government Officers have written that land available in the Barrage are fragmentary and large areas do not exist. This it would be easier to divide land between small holders.

In Sind there is a population of over 35 lakhs and there are more than 10 lakhs of Haris working with their own hands. I am sure out of these 10 lakhs, 2 lakhs Haris would be and could be found to take 16 to 24 acres, who will be able to pay the "malkana" and the land rent as proposed by Government. Government would also be able to free themselves from the great burden of interest and receive capital much more quickly. There is no reason to be afraid of dishonesty because Government can at any time take back the small grant of land from the small holder given to him if the amount of "malkana" and the land rent is not paid. By getting this area for small holders, we aim further to bring them into different co-operative groups for the supply of seeds and for the sale of products. We will be able also to work through these co-operative groups and educate the Haris in their profession. They do not know the use of several modern implements, the use of chemical fertilisers. They do not know where to get pure and good seeds. They do not know where to sell their produce preferably and how and all these could be made possible if the number of small holders are increased and they are brought together into co-operative groups.

I would earnestly urge the Government to consider this scheme very carefully and not to throw it away thinking it superficially as impracticable. If a large number of small holders exist in other parts of the Presidency, I do not know why they should not exist in Sind also. After all as I have said above the Zemindar divides the land into small holdings and what we wish is that instead of the capitalist Zemindar, the Government be the larger Zemindar and exactly in the same way as the Zemindars, give away the lands to Haris. Side by side with work of the Haris Association there would be efforts for village improvement and formation.

Countries like England, America, Switzerland, Germany and Canada have begun to understand the value of and have experimented on the formation of efficient villages. The discontentment which now prevails in India is because people are rushing to towns in preference to villages. Villages have been neglected in India to such an extent that life is not worth living and one necessarily wants to run to city life. It is possible that the attraction of city life would be lost and people would turn back to villages and switch back their minds from art medical, law and engineering colleges to Agricultural pursuits. A few villages idealy built would prove to the country that comfortable village life can be made practicable, full of vitality, health and joy.

I am not one who feels that as soon as we get "Swaraj" our discontentment and economic trouble will end. I have doubt in my mind that perhaps it would be the other way. The economic crisis and struggles do not merely rest with Government. It rests mainly with the thinking minds of each province and country. It is all a question of the heart and the mind and not a question of Indian or Englishman and therefore I do not hold that any Government can solve the problem by mechanical methods of taxation and tariffs. It is the individual who alone can solve the problem.

We have taken up an attitude of thinking for centuries that the happiness of the individual rests with the Government or with powerful associations or bodies such as assemblies and councils. But the sooner we get rid of these wrong beliefs, the better it would be for every one. The problem of happiness is with an individual mind and heart.

An individual Hari made independent to work out his own salvation, working with his own hands will mean considerable prosperity to the country.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA
Karachi, July 26.

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(A Copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar, Joint Companies, Bengal on 2-8-30.)

The Central Tipperah Tea Co. Ltd.,

Head Office:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", CALCUTTA.
Capital:—Rs. 5,00,000/- (Five lacs) Subscribed:—Rs. 4,99,950/-
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Biggest Garden in Hill Tripuerah. Tea is manufactured in the new two storied Steel-Con. Factory equipped with all sorts of upto date machineries. Valuations obtained upto Rs. 1/6/- per lb. of Manufactered Tea (Vide Report of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., Tea Brokers, dated 23-4-30). At present only a few FORFEITED SHARES AVAILABLE, which will be closed on 31-9-30. Share Value of each share is Rs. 25/-. 50 per cent is to be paid with application and the rest within thirty days from the date of allotment. Not less than four shares will be entertained with each application. DIVIDEND EXPECTED VERY SOON.

No promotion money paid to anyone, no contract was made for any shares alloted in consideration otherwise than in cash within two preceding years. No commission paid to anyone within two years.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SHARES. APPLY TO THE MANAGING AGENTES

PUNJAB MAGISTRACY AND SMOKING.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to one Shiv Kumar aged only 11 by a Punjab Magistrate brings into bold relief the fact that sentences in the Punjab are often meant to be vindictive. The Magistrate perhaps is unaware that there is an act known as the Punjab Juvenile offendor Smoking Act which makes smoking penal for boys under a certain age and that it empowers persons of the ranks of Magistrates and others of a certain status even to snatch cigarettes from the offending smoker. Of course picketing has lately been made an offence. But peaceful picketing is not. Nor was it intended that the ordinance should be used so indiscriminately. Let our present Governors read the reminiscences of Lord Morley and see how a Liberal Secretary of State viewed such sentences. He severely took Lord Minto to task on a school boy being sent up to jail for stealing a few nuts from a garden. Let us hope that better counsels will still prevail and the unexpired sentence of the boy remitted.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. CHAPRA.

WELFARE WORK IN B. B. C. I. RAILWAY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway has lately started a staff Welfare Department under the able guidance of Colonel Hobbs. The department would be doing a really good work and service if the right type of assistants with more experience and knowledge of labour were selected.—Yours, etc.,

NAGIN P. THAKORE.
Lakhia's Pole,
Ahmedabad, Aug. 7.

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for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

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BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Lectures During Ganpati Festival.

The following is the Bombay Swadeshi League's Programme of Lectures on Swadeshi during Shree Ganpati Festival.

Dubash Lane Ganesh Utsav, Girgaum Back Road on Wednesday, 27th August, 8-30 p.m.

Lamington Road Ganesh Utsav, Lamington Road, on Thursday, 28th August, 8-30 p.m.

Shivaji Vyam Mandir Ganesh Utsav, Fanas Wady, on Thursday, 28th August, 9-30 p.m.

Goregawkar Bldg. Ganesh Utsav, Churni Road, on Thursday, 28th August, 9-30 p.m.

Keshavji Nayak's Chawl Ganesh Utsav, Kandewady on Friday, 29th August 3-0 p.m.

Nikadbari Khotechi Wady Ganesh Utsav, Girgaon on Friday, 29th August, 8-30 p.m.

Chikalwadi Ganesh Utsav, Grant Road, on Sunday, 31st August, 9-0 p.m

Shastri Hall Ganesh Utsav, Grant Road on Monday, 1st Sept., 9-0 p.m.

Ambewady Ganesh Utsav, Girgaon on Monday, 1st Sept., 9-0 p.m.

Goregawkar Bldg. Ganesh Utsav, Churni Road on Monday, 1st Sept., 9-0 p.m.

Goverdhan Bhuvan Ganesh Utsav, Khetwadi Main Road on Tuesday, 2nd Sept., 9-0 p.m.

Worli Ganesh Utsav, Worli on Tuesday, 2nd Sept., 8-30 p.m.

Old Post Office Lane Ganesh Utsav, Girgaon Back Road on Wednesday, 3rd Sept., 7-0 p.m.

Secretaries of Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav Mandals are requested to arrange lectures on Swadeshi so as to carry its message to every Home. Bombay Swadeshi League will give all help and co-operation in arranging these lectures and any other programme to promote Swadeshi.

The Bombay Swadeshi League,
Blavatsky Lodge Building,
French Bridge,
Bombay, 7.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT TO SIHORA SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Severe Lathi Charge On Villagers.

(From A Correspondent)

SIHORA, Aug. 19.

Forest land breakers in the villages of Sihora Tehsil are tried and sentenced to Corporal punishment just after their arrest. The caning is being administered on the bare buttocks of the persons with their hands and feet tied, amidst their painful cries.

News has been received from village Majhagandan that the police made a lathi charge on the 18th inst. in which nearly 200 men and women are said to have been injured. The villagers in thousands requested the police to let them garland their leader Pt. Asharam Badaganya, who was arrested on the 16th. The people, on being refused permission squatted before the police lorry and continued the usual National cries. This was the only reason which led to the police lathi charge.

The total number of arrests in Sihora Tahsil is above 150.

PROPERTY SEIZED TO RECOVER RUPEES TEN.

—:o:—

KATNI, Aug. 19.

A public meeting was held on the Janmasthtami day when the Secretary of the Congress Committee declared that the reports received show that great severity is being shown in realizing fines imposed on persons sentenced.

Almost all the property of a Bania has been seized not a grain of corn has been left to realize a fine of Rs. 10. In other cases the house has been locked and the owner told that he would be prosecuted for robbery if he dared to open the lock. The whole family is now without shelter and food. Even the ear-ring of the person has been taken forcibly from his ear.

Twenty-five cows which were brought for an auction have been auctioned for Rs. 45.

AHMEDNAGAR NEWS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

On 17th instant weeky programme was celebrated at the National High School ground. Thousands of men were present. Mr. Chincharkar spoke on Prabhat Ferries.

Eleven followers of Pandit Malaviaji's have arrived here from Bombay. They are going to reman hereto work as volunteers in this district.

Misses Garud, Chandekar, Shanta Phadke, and some other ladies have started a new institution called Hind Sevika Sangha. It will carry on constructive work. All ladies in the city are requested to join.

Dholera Satyagraha.

—:o:—

RANPUR. Aug. 20.

To-day is the fourth day of the hunger strike. All the strikers are in good mood and have maintained their good humour. There is great excitement in the Taluka.

CONVICTIONS.

One of the hunger strikers, Mr. Mohanlal Premji Upadhyay, has been convicted to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Jamnadas Popatlal and Babulal Ghoghari, Secretaries Dhandhuka Taluka Parishad have been given 3 months rigorous imprisonment each.

Extensive propaganda is being carried on to stop the holding of the Bhimnath Fair, where untold amount of gambling is carried o The fair is due on Shravni Amavasnya. It is hoped the fair would not assemble.

Fresh Khadi Stocks In Bombay.

Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani, Manager The Khadi Bhandar writes:—

As a consequence of the sudden wholesale onrush on Khadi, all accumulated Khadi stocks at the various centres sold up. Accordingly new centres for production were opened in poverty-stricken rural areas in which India greatly abounds.

After severe work during the past 4 months, we are now in a position safely to announce that our stocks have now climbed up and that our productive capacity has vastly increased.

Due to assiduous efforts of the various production centres, there is abundance of Khadi which will be sold as usual for cash Our present stocks are mostly of the ordinary and commoner type, and we hope the people will please for the time being rest content therewith.

BARRISTER IN CUSTODY SINCE JUNE 27.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Judgment was delivered by the Additional District Magistrate in the case against Malik Jiwanlal Kapur, Bar-at-Law, Secretary of the High Court Bar Association and War Council, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Amendment Act. He has been in custody since June 27th. He was sentenced to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings while Malik Bharkatali, the Advocate, was deputed by the High Court Bar Association to appear as "amicus curae."—Free Press.

—:o:—

Lahore.—It is understood that as a protest against the allegel solitary confinement of Dr. Gurubux Rai Trilokchand and Fuldiral Saigal for one month each under jail regulations in connections with the trouble in Borstal Jail all political prisoners of the jail have decided to take only one meal in the evening from tomorrow.—A. P.

"DISOWN FALSE LEADERS AND UNCLEAN METHODS"

Yours To Bring About Social Revolution.

MADRAS, August 21.

"If your university education has not provided you with sufficient intellectual courage to apply in public life the high ideals believed in and talked of during college days, then it has really proved a failure" declared Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, Madras Government, in an address to the graduates at the annual Convocation of the Madras University held this afternoon under the presidency of the Governor, the Chancellor. Dr. Subbaroyan made a strong plea for eschewing caste differences, exhorting youngmen to bring about a peaceful social revolution which would make their country a happier and better one to live in than it had hitherto been with divisons of caste and creeds.

Concluding, he said: "Looking ahead through the years to come I view you and the succeeding graduates of this university as one moral force which has the greatest chance of raising the standard of public life. It is you who are to assist in that great work.

You must have the courage to disown false leaders and unclean methods. High character alone will save you from the currents of self-interest and hypocrisy. You must use fairminded, unbiassed judgment in dealing with men and affairs and above all things you must exercise the spirit of toleration and understanding if you are to play your part in the great movement towards unity and freedom."—A. P.

C. P. General Election.

NAGPUR, August 21.

A C. P. Government Communique says that enquiries made disclose the fact that an overwhelming body of opinion favours a date for recording votes after the end of the rains. Accordingly the Governor has decided to fix November 10 or some near date for polling day. The programme giving actual dates for various stages of general election will be published in due course.—A. P.

"A PREFER TO BE IN JAIL"

"At Least For Six Months I Am Happy."

An old man of seventy named Gangaram Simbha Mahan, made a pathetic appeal on Thursdya to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Dastur.

"Send me to prison till the end of my life. I prefer to be in jail, rather than go about the streets begging. Is it surprising that an old man like me falls a victim to the temptation of stealing rice, when he is unable to control the pangs of hunger. For God's sake send me to prison till my death."

He was charged with stealing rice of the value of twelve annas from the Bombay Port Trust.

The accused, bent down w age, could hardly walk a few paces, and it was with considerable difficulty that he could go from the prisoner's dock to the Court. The accused admitted his guilt.

Magistrate: Why did you commit the offence?

Accused: For the sake of my belly.

Questioned by the Magistate as to what he had to say regarding the sentence in view of his five previous convictions, the accused said: "For God's sake, send me to prison till my death."

Magistrate to accused: I will send you to jail only for six months. You are too old.

The accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and as he was going out of the court-room he said: "At least for six months I am happy."

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Nine Reels of Love and Laugh for
PACKED WITH THRILLS
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Never before was such a picture shown—
It will keep you laughing all the time whether you like to or not—
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A MASKED DAREDEVIL AS A HERO OF MYSTERY
A Throbbing Love Story—Intriguing Plot—Dared evil Stunts of Supreme Courage
GLOBE CINEMA
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DAILY 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. Saturday, Sunday Wednesday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
A Glorious Romantic Cavalier—Laughing at Death, Loving Danger, Mocking Fear!
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with the supreme artist in nerve and Daring
RICHARD TALMADGE
Escape from jail in the guard's uniform..recognized while the bridal procession is entering the church..beset by the mob..leaping off balconies..swinging from trees..vaulting over walls..running jumps over horses..then leaping on to a mounted horse, unseating its rider ..racing across the plains after Lucia being carried away in the arms of a villain !..Kidnapped !
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For the fire of Stolen Glances Fire Flashes from the Steel of the Cavalier's Sword—The Thrillingest Romance ever Screened.
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Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cuded within a very short time Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
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AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES; ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; Sexual or Seminal weakness. Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did much good where other remedies failed Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lons, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch: Mihijan. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"— BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Taylor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co. Bombay; Konkar Bros. & Co Poona and Pandit Shah & Co Ahmedabad.

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For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

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DECCAN MUSLIMS & REPRESENTATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Governor's Assurance Of Securing Further Progress.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of the Mahomedans of Nasik on Wednesday, said:—

I think you will be prepared to admit that, compared with other districts, the claims of Nasik have been liberally considered in that there is in your district an Anglo-Urdu Middle School. I note, however, that there is no hostel attached to the Government High School and that such a hostel would be greatly appreciated by students from the rural areas. I am informed, however, that no representation on this subject has as yet been made to Government; and before I can promise you any assistance in this matter the comparative claims of other districts will have to be considered.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES.

The position of minorities is everywhere one of the fundamental problems of democracy. I can assure you that I appreciate the difficulties of the situation of your community in the Deccan Districts. Government have already made a serious effort to meet your difficulties, and your representation in the Municipality is considerably in excess of that to which you are entitled by considerations of population. While appreciating the fact that possibly this does not fully meet your difficulties, I must point out that it is exceedingly difficult for Government to go any further without being unfair to the members of other communities.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

The employment of a due proportion of Muhammadans in the Public Services is a question that has long engaged the close attention of my Government. I am very pleased that you find yourselves able to agree that considerable progress has been made in recent years in meeting your reasonable demands. I can assure you that there will be no cessation of the efforts of Government to secure further progress in this direction; but I must ask also for your co-operation in the matter by way of securing that an adequate number of qualified candidates shall be continuously available. In this connection I invite your special attention to the recent opening of the Anglo-Urdu College to which I paid an interesting visit yesterday. The College is meant primarily to supply the needs of Muhammadans for facilities for Higher Education; and I hope that you will help to see that full use is made of it.

MAHARS' REPRESENTATION ON LOCAL BODIES

—:o:—

Governor On The Difficulty.

His Excellency received another address the same day—that from the Maharas of Nasik. In the course of his reply he said:—

"I welcome an occasion such as this as it gives me an opportunity of learning at first-hand some of your difficulties and your aspirations. Government recognise that your community has been backward in education and has taken special measures to help you to remedy this defect. They have reserved a certain number of scholarships and a certain number of places in all Government Secondary Schools for Mahar children. Also the members of your community have received sympathetic treatment in being exempted from paying fees in cases where the parents of children have been too poor. The disability which has been imposed on children of your community was dealt with by an order of Government in 1923, and I can assure you that it still is and will always be the inteniton of Government to ensure that you obtain equal treatment in the various schools. I am glad to say it is gnerally agreed that substantial progress has been made during the past few years. I am gratified to hear of the interest which your community is showing in education, which must go hand in hand with social uplift.

REPRESENTATION ON LOCAL BODIES.

I am afraid I cannot agree with you when you contend that your representation on Legislative and Local Bodies is inadequate. The claims of your community to special representation by nomination have always been fully considered, but the difficulty has been to secure nominees who will adequately represent their community and at the same time are fitted by education and character to take their place in these deliberative bodies and make a useful contribution to their proceedings. It is for you to strain every nerve to remedy this defect by raising the general status of your community.

TATA SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDY.

—:o:—

Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Secretary J. N. Tata Education Scheme writes:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay, held on the 19th August 1930, out of a large number of applicants from all over India and Burma, the following candidates were selected for Tata Studentships for the current year:—

1. Mr. Nabagopal Das, of Calcutta University for B. Sc. (Econ) London and I. C. S.
2. Mr R. V. Subramaniam of Madras University for I. C. S. and Advanced Study in Chemistry.
3. Mr. D. S. Agashe of Bombay Unversity for Mathematical Tripos and I. C. S.
4. Mr. J. N. Mukherjee of the National Council of Education, Bengal, for Dr. Ing. course in Chemical Engineering.
5. Mr. R. R. Hattiangadi of Bombay University for Chemical Engineering.

Case Against Nyaya Sagar Press Withdrawn.

—:o:—

Mr. P. D. Kesaria of the Nyaya Sagar Printing Press was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mohanlal Desai for the defence.

Mr. Walker said that if the defence gave an undertaking not to publish seditious literature in future and apologised he was ready to withdraw the case.

Mr. Desai said that the books in question were printed in the accused's absence, and therefore there was no question of giving an apology. If the accused had been in Bombay he would not have allowed the books to be printed. He was sorry for what had occurred.

His Worship took a note of this and the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

SECURITY DEMAND WITHDRAWN.

The order of security of Rs. 2,500 for the press under the Press Ordinance was also withdrawn and the Press is now working as usual.

STUDENTS' UNIONS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We find from the correspondence published in certain vernacular papers that some guardians have got some misgivings regarding the Vanar Sena and Students' Union movement. The charges made against the organisers of this movement are evidently due to the ignorance of the guardians.

Nobody can say that organising unions and processions of school children is bad or dangerous. In fact, what the organisers are trying their level best to do in to take into account the new spirit which the school children are evincing in the present struggle and to direct it into right channels by controlling it. We have published before through the generosity of the press our instructions to school children. If certain guardians are unaware of them it is not our fault. We again give below some of our instructions, hoping that you will be kind enough to give them publicity in order to remove the misapprehension of ignorant, yet critical guardians.

Can anybody say that these instructions in any way tend to create a feeling of revolt among the school children against their parents and teachers?

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. KULKARNI,
Officer in Charge.

The Instructions are as follows:

(1) Every School must form its own 'Students' Union' and Hartals must not be observed without sufficient cause and due permission of the Union Board.

(2) Boys must not come out of their Schools but proceed with their studies as usual.

(3) Every student must wear Gandhi Cap and use Swadeshi Cloth preferably Khaddar.

(4) Students are warned against mischievous provocations coming from irresponsible persons. They are advised to follow the instructions of their 'Union Board.'

(5) Every student must spin and contribute at least 25 yards of yarn every day to the Congress Boycott Committee. Taklis will be supplied free of charge to every school according to its need and arrangements will be made to supply cotton at a cheap rate.

(6) Every Sunday there should be a procession of School boys to do propaganda for the Boycott of Foreign Cloth and British goods and propagation of Swadeshi.

(7) Students should see that all the Stores in Schools deal in 'Swadeshi Goods only.'

(8) Every 'Students Union' should have its own National Flag and students should pay homage to it every evening after school hours by singing 'Vande Matram' and other National Songs.

(9 Students must bear in mind that the present National struggle is perfectly non-violent and therefore in carrying on the above instructions they must not under any circumstances resort to force, violence, abuse, jeering or intimidation.

A. H. KULKARNI,
In-charge Students' Organization.

THE CONTRAST.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow space for the following few lines in your valuable journal.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, has been awarding sentences of 4 months' rigorous to Congress Volunteers who have been peacefully picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort area, under the anti-Picketing Ordinance. The same Magistrate awards one day's simple imprisonment to Private Fred Wightman on a charge of robbery! On the same day Miss Ida Clarke was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of the Esplanade Police Court for being drunk.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, August 20.

POOR PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days when everything that is Swadeshi or of Indian enterprise comes in for a good deal of attention from the Indian public, it is simply desirable that as many facilities as could be reasonably afforded should be given to the patronisers of such indigenous enterprises.

My purpose in emphasising the need for this is this. At present, there are several banking institutions in our city but quite a negligible number of them afford something in the nature of a real help to poor persons wishing to have small savings account with them. The banks offering a fair return on these savings accounts are, indeed, few and far between. Not one of these institutions, except perhaps a couple of English ones, one regrets to find, returns an interest of four per cent per annum for a poor person's saving. Consequently, I am tod. the poor petty investors have no other choice but that of reluctantly putting their paltry pelf nto non-Indian banks. Will it, therefore, be too much to ask our shrewd Sorabji Sheth of the Central Bank of India to see his way to do what little he can to help these poor parties by raising the rate of interest on Savings Bank Account? That will no doubt earn the bank the immense gratitude of them and will add one more feather to the popularity of the already popular indigenous Indian institutions.—Yours, etc.,

NANALAL N. TALATY.

Bombay, August 11.

WHY PICKET COLLEGES ?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There should be no picketing of Colleges. Students, who wish to join the movement, may leave the College and join the movement. If the Colleges be picketed, many students who do not wish to, or cannot, join the movement, will have no work and they will spend one year idly. But let them do something for the national cause. We must induce them to join the movement. But picketing means at times forcing them to leave the College. Let students leave the College and join the movement of their own accord.—Yours, etc.,

POONAITE.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.

All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.

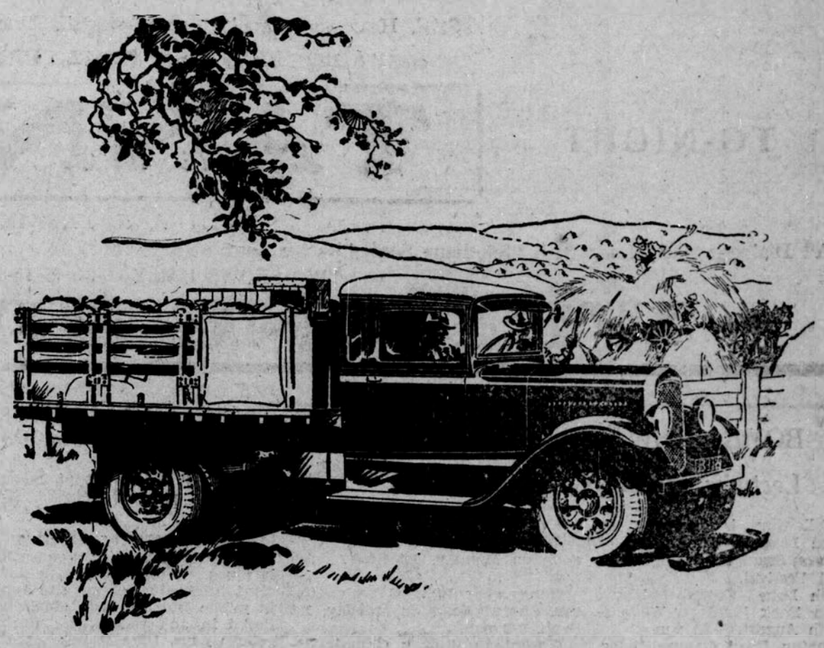
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free.

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o. PANDIT KRIPARAM,
4, Mandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.



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If you need power—proof of Dodge pulling ability is readily found by test on the hills. If you want speed—test will prove that a Dodge provides the speed you need to make time and save time. If you seek handling ease and riding comfort—test will likewise win you to a Dodge Truck. And if you value dependability, stamina, long life and economy—look to owners of Dodge Trucks. Their cost records and mileage records tell a conclusive story.

DODGE TRUCKS

381

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Branches: LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR AND AMBALA.

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A POPULAR PILL

Priced ANNAS FOUR per pill to suit all. Its effects can be easily explained from its name. By taking these pills you will get full strength of youth. No restrictions on diet necessary. Only one pill will convince you of its marvellous effects.

These Pills have so many benefits which are not possible to describe openly here. If once used will always be patronised. Eminent Physicians prescribe same to their patients. Some of well-known Doctors' Certificates are given below:—

(1). I got some time ago two to three kinds of (speciality of yours) and gave to my rich patients, they have shown marvellous effects.
(Sd.) Dr. SANTARAM,
Asst. Surgeon,
Rander Hospital, Kapurthala State.

(2) I have tried your pills on two patients and have been thoroughly satisfied with its marvellous effects.
(Sd.) MAHOMED ABDUL AZIZ,
Retd. Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Shimoga.
Personal interview solicited.

Price As. 4 per pill. No V. P. will be sent for less than 6 pills price Rs. 1/8. Postal Charges Extra.

PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM ANY KIND OF WEAKNESS ARE EXAMINED AND CURED ON CONTRACT BASIS. NO ADVANCE.

Good news if you visit before your marriage we will give advice free that you won't be weak for ever.

We have 1,000 kinds of Persian herbal medicines in store for every disease. Trial medicine for three days will be sent on receipt of rupee one annas eight only in advance. Mention the disease with full particulars.

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P. B. 2159, Bombay.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Can love wipe out a woman's past? can a plaything of Men find and hold True Love?
Thrillingly, Daringly, Movingly vivified by—
NORMA TALMADGE.
In her Greatest Heart-drama:—
THE WOMAN DISPUTED
A Never-to-be-forgotten Entertainment.
A Powerful Heart Drama that Tingles with the Laughter and Tears of Humanity.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE WIZARD
featuring
EDMUND LOWE
An Excentric Scientist transforms a huge ape into a half human creature to wreak his master's vengeance.

The WONDER SHOW!
HE HE DECK
JACK OAKIE
POLLY WALKER
and a thousand other singers players, dancers and beautiful girls
Directed by LUTHER REED

Excelsior THEATRE

To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
2nd Week! 2nd Week!
O! SILVER MOON YOU MUST HIDE YOUR BEAUTY.
O! Divine Sky-lark you must cut your sweet throat.
O Silver River lets, you must cease from flowing—Because my Lover is dead! I do not weep for my own miseries, but I weep for my country, Because she has lost her mighty son—Such was the soul-cry of Ranak, the heroine of this historical Romance.
SHRI RANJIT FILM COMPANY PRESENTS.
"RANAK-DEVI"
Directed by Mr. VAKIL.
Cameraman—Mr. J. SUBEDAR.
WEST-END CINEMA.
Lamington Road.

Amusements.

O! Ye Travellers on the thorny highway of love. Enjoy your youthful days, for life is fast slipping-away.

COMMENCING TO-DAY 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

So said the amourous poet of Persia, and so doth say the damsel denizen of the Nether world to an adventurer who frees her from the clutches of a scoundrel.

COMMENCING TO-DAY 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

BUT—The Almighty 'BUT' intervenes and the bloody dreams of vengeance cast on ominous shadow on cupid's path. Here is depicted a lovely Love-Story and an astounding adventure-fiction that transcends all romances of the world.

STARS: Miss Sardar, & Miss Vasanti aided by Vishnu, of the well-known Bakavli fame

SUVARNAMALA

Terrible orgies of unearthly demons shown against a back ground of luscious love.

SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO'S., another love-drama.

The sparkling eye that enmeshes one's heart, the resplendent beauty that shines through a thin veil, the love's glamour that fills the earth heaven and nether world, lands this Krishna Picture a unique attraction.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The Night Life Melo-Drama Sensation!

"The Woman Racket" is a fine talking-thriller. Excitement plus! Romance galore!

—find out all about

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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

with TOM MOORE
BLANCHE SWEET
Thrills! Songs! Dances!

Also LAUREL-HARDY All-Talking Comedy.

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To-day at 4 & 6-30 p.m. only
To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE FROZEN-FACED COMEDIAN
BUSTER KEATON
IN
SPITE MARRIAGE
A LOVE STORY IN A GALE OF MIRTH!

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Sandhurst Road.
Time 5, 7, 9, and 11 Sat., Sun. and WEDNESDAY MATINEE 3 P.M.
A SUVARNA PICTURE. Present ..
Rup Basant
featuring
MASTER BACHOO
DO NOT MISS

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TO-MORROW, AUGUST 24th AT 10 A.M.
PROF. DEODHAR'S
HINDUSTANI JALSA
WITH
HINDI ORCHESTRA
SARANJI SOLO
And Singing by
KADUM HUSAIN
Prices :—Rs. 1-12; Rs. 1-2; As. 14 7 & 4.

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LAMINGTON ROAD.
SATURDAY 23rd AUGUST at 9-30 P.M.
A Belgaum Singer to make her debut
MISS AKUBAI
A talented Singer of considerable fame. She has been specially invited to Bombay by "His Master's Voice" Co. for recording.
Your only chance to hear her DON'T MISS IT.
RATES :—Rs. 3-6-0, 2-4-0, 1-2-0 and 0-9-0 Ans.

LAST PE... ! this evening at 6-30 P.M.
PR... DEVATA
GRAND OPENI... Sat. 23rd at 3-30 P.M.

or
Complete Independence with Chapnekar and Jackie Coogan Ram Apte 6 SHOWS!—(1) Sat. 3-30 p.m. (2) Sat. 6-30 p.m. (3) Sat. 9-30 p.m. (4) Sun. 9 A.M. (5) Sun. 3-30 P.M. (6) Sun. 6-30 P.M. and every evening at 6-30 on Subsequent days!
AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE.
BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI

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LAMINGTON ROAD.
Presents
TO-NIGHT & during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Super Stunts Picture
VASANT BUNGALI
Featuring
Miss EREMELINE, and
Supported by
Mr. JAL MERCHANT and
Miss JILOO,
Written and Directed by
Mr. KARANI.
It is a super thrilling picture for which our patrons were anxiously waiting.
YOU SHOULD NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. and Sun. and Ganesh Chaturthi at 3 p.m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
UNITED PLAYERS
Presents
A STUNT PRODUCTION.
BRAVE HEARTS
Featuring Miss GULZAR, and Mr. GULAM QUDIR.
Also STAGE DANCES, By Miss GULZOR
Great reduction in Rates.
TIME AS USUAL.
COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT. AT
VISHNU CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.
New Charni Road.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Impressive Southern Selling

BEARS ARE ONLY BUYERS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

There is no buyer of American cotton either read yor forward to-day in the world. This fact is amply borne out by the recent movement of prices. When shorts were covering, prices showed a tendency to be upward, but as soon as the support was withdrawn on the covering demand slackened prices declined Crop reports are mixed. Western Belt is suffering from excessive heat and the crop is shedding while the Eastern belt is sending encouraging reports. The sum total of these reports does not show anything but normal deterioration which is generally experienced at this time of the year.

Whatever may be the ultimate lowest point, there is no chance for any sustained improvement until the new crop movement reaches the highest level. Everybody knows that 14 or 15 millions bales is a bulk of cotton and is more than yearly needs of the consumers. When the prospective crop is added to the carry-over of 61 lacs of bales, the statistical situation exhibits a weak position. It will take considerable time to get rid of the weakness and impart confidence.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 14 points on easier Liverpool advices. There was steady short covering till the middle of the session when prices were quoted 8 points above previous closing level. The demand was satisfied and the steady flow of hedge selling gradually wiped off the improvement and established a decline of 17 to 10 points by the close Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 11.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and declined 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points at 10.73c.

Total receipts at U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales and exports amounted to 10,000 bales.

Unsettled condition of the Liverpool market together with the presence of some covering orders, the market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. As soon as the buying was over the market showed lack of support and prices declined 6 to 3 olnpts at the close. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.49 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Egyptian futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 31 to 29 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.40 plus. .06
" Lowest 11.17—.17
N. Y. December Higest 11.53 (12.40 p.m.)
N. Y. December Lowest 11-30 (at the close).
Liverpool:—"Rains Dallas elsewhere Texas dry".
Reuter:—Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being covering by shorts and Southern hedge selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st inst. (5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Still favour bear side especially if we have any reactions from present levels."

New York:—"Market irregular. Advanced on trade buying, Liverpool buying and short covering. Closed lower owing to renewed speculative selling. Big operators are mulching the market buying on weak spots and selling on rise. Piece goods and yarn continue quiet."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 21.

October	11.17—.17
December	11.30—.15
January	11.46—.13
Middling Spot	11.15—.20

N. Y. NEW CONTRACTS.
New York, Aug. 21.

October	10.93—.13
December	11.10—.14
January	11.19—.16
March	11.36—.14
May	11.55—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 21.

October	10.97—.11
January	11.25—.13
Middling Spot	10.73—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 21.

	Opening	Closing.
August		6.10—.05
September		5.38—.04
October	6.05	5.58—.05
November		5.97—.05
December		6.03—.06
January	6.15	6.07—.06
February		6.09—.06
March		6.15—.07
April		6.17—.07
May		6.24—.05
June		6.28—.05
July		6.30—.05
August		6.33—.05
January, 1932		6.43—.05
Middling Spot		6.49—

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF

Lahore.—Charges have been framed against Achintram, member, Servants of People Society under Section 17-A Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Lahore.—Sardars Teja Singh and Jeewan Singh of Jahiman who were being prosecuted under Section 107 and 151 I. P. C., were asked to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 each and two sureties of equal amount, or to undergo one year's simple imprisonment, by Sheikh Abdul Hamid, Magistrate, First Class.—A. P.

Lahore.—Messrs. Shantiswarup, Secretary, Hindustani Sevadal, and Mr. Mangaldas, Secretary, Naujawan Bharat Sabha were arrested on Thursday.—A. P.

Madras.—A press communique issued to-day states that in addition to the figures already published 71 persons under trial for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement and five persons convicted for same offences have tendered apologies and have been released bringing the total number of persons who have apologies to 779.—A. P.

Madras.—The order under Section 144 promulgated two months ago in Bezavada prohibiting meetings, demonstrations, etc., in connection with civil disobedience movement has been extended till 14th October.—A. P.

Pabna.—Srimati Prativa Devi and Kusum Kumari Devi were arrested this morning for presiding over and delivering a speech respectively at a meeting held in defiance of the Prohibitory order. —Free Press.

Calcutta.—Mr. Jatindranath Bhattacharyya, the Editor of the "Satyagraha Sambad" of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Press Act.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—The case against Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly, President of the 24-Parganas Congress Committee, who was arrested on suspicion, has been adjourned "sine die". He was informed he would be sent for whenever required.—Free Press.

Lahore.—Santi Swarup, Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal and Badrinath a worker have been arrested under the Picketing Ordinance, the former while going in a tonga and the latter while patrolling in Anarkali.—Free Press.

Guntur.—Mrs. Konda Satyavadamma has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/- or, in default, to two months' simple imprisonment more under section 17 of the Criminal Amendment Act. The bangles on her person were attached for the fine.—Free Press.

Masulipatam.—Two toddy-shop picketers have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

Cawnpore.—Election propaganda commenced on Thursday and vigorous picketing has been started.—Free Press.

Cawnpore.—Eighteen volunteers arrested under the Picketing Ordinance and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, each.—Free Press.

MANCHESTER COTTON TEXTILES.
Manchester, Aug. 20.

Cloths and Yarns:—Business has been slow to expand, but rather more interest has been displayed in current prices. The following are this week's quotations:—

20's Water Bundles: 10—11d. per lb. this week.

30's Water Bundles: 11—12d. per lb. this week.

40's Mule Bundles: 12—14-1|2d. per lb. this week.

Egyptian 60's: 20—22d. per lb. this week.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Oct. close at 7s. 2d. —3|8d.
Dec. close at 7s. 3-1|8d. up 1|8d.
March close at 7s. 4d. up 1|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Sept. per bushel Dols. 93-1|2 down 1|2.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 93 down 3|4.
March per bushel Dols. 97-1|2 down 1|2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 17.58 —10.
Nov. 17.35 —10.

WHEAT CABLE.

"Poor Continental crop news. America and Canada main source of supply near future. Prefer 'long' side buying in dull spots and taking profit on bulges. Price reasonable and Continent should buy more freely."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

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Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of insurance. J3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1930.

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SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM—SHIVAJI, BYRON, SCHILLER!

The Greatness Of Maharashtra

SUNDARAM STIRS POONA STUDENTS AND CITIZENS.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, August 21.

A batch of Benares Hindu University students arrived in Poona two days ago and are camping at Tilak Mandir. The students visited the Women's University, Fergusson College and Mahilla Asram. They proceeded also to Yeravda Jail to offer a khaddar Garland to Mahatmaji. Yesterday Mr. V. A. Sundaram, leader of the batch addressed the students of the Women's University and appealed to women to take up Swadeshi work particularly. In the evening there was a public meeting at Tilak Mandir attended mostly by students from all Colleges. Mr. Lakshman Gopal and Dikshit addressed the students and appealed to them to come out of Colleges. The Bengali students sang National songs and roused the audience.

MAHARASHTRA THE GREAT.

Mr. V. A. Sunderam in a long and moving speech spoke of the greatness of Maharastra of the Historic City of Poona and of the memorable services and sacrifices of Lokamanya Tilak, Gokhale and others. He asked the students whether the blood of Shivaji and Baji Prabhu was not running in their veins and whether they were not the descendants of those great heroes. He begged the students to think of the degradation of India and the humiliaton to which her sons and daughters were put. He exhorted them to fight against injustice and stand up for truth and struggle for the cause of freedom. He spoke to the students particularly of the part played by Byron, Schiller and Aeschylus, who all fought for the cause of liberty.

THE AGONY OF THE MAHATMA.

The audience were moved when Mr. Sunderam narrated the sufferings of the patriots rotting in jails and the agony of Mahatma Gandhi who was the soul of India. Mr. Sundaram placed before the students a plan of constructive work in villages which appealed greatly to them. The Benares batch of students are staying for a few more days in Poona and are addressing some more public meetings.

"INDIANS FIRST STATES PEOPLE AFTERWARDS."

South Indian States Conference Welcomes Federation.

BANGALORE, August 21.

The private preliminary meeting of representatives of South Indian States, convened for a free informal exchange of views on topics affecting the States is likely to come up for discussion at the Round Table Conference which ended last night after a two days' sitting. Leading men from Pudukkottah, Cochin, Travancore and Mysore took part in the deliberations. It is understood that the meeting was enthusiastic about the Federal Idea aduombrated in the Simon Report. But a large majority of those present were opposed to the idea of a transition period and urged that concrete proposals for the immediate creation of a united All-India Federation should be made at the R. T. C.

That Indian States must be prepared for a certain amount of sacrifice in the interest of Greater India is said to have been recognised by the States representatives at the meeting. The idea of a Supreme Court for India was particularly well received by the meeting which considered it an essential part of the proposed Federation.

"Indians first; States peoples afterwards" was the main principle generally suggested for adoption by the States delegates at the conference. Cheers greeted Sir Mirza Ismail who in bringing the proceedings to a close remarked that the duty of delegates at the Round Table whether from British India, or from Indian India was to present India's case with dignity and to endeavour to achieve closer association of the States with Greater India in a united All-India Federation with a strong Central Executive, responsible to the Legislature, with adequate safeguards and with autonomous self-governing provinces and States under the aegis of the British Crown. The Dewan appreciated the strength of the suggestion that States should discover means to take their rightful place in Indian Nationalism and ensure direct representation of States in the Indian Legislature.—A. P.

MORE POWERS FOR BENGAL GOVT.

—:o:—

To Deal With Conspiracies.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

After unveiling ceremony of the President's portrait by the Governor, at the Bengal Council, today, the Finance Member, replying to interpellations, said that the fall in provincial revenue, excluding debt, during the quarter ending June, as compared with the Budget estimates was Rs 30,69,000. He added that the Civil Disobedience Movement was considerably responsible for the fall in Excise revenue.

MORE REPRESSION.

The Home Member then introduced the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930 and said that power of arrest and detention without trial was deleted in the last enactment, which would expire in October next. The Chittagong incident, he continued necessitated the resumption of these powers and the Government's information showed that conspiracies like the one at Chittagong, undoubtedly existed in various parts of the country.

The Governor-in-Council unanimously opined that it would be impossible to maintain peace and tranquillity unless the Government was armed with special powers to deal with conspiracies which were of a more dangerous character than anything else. The Bill was for five years and intended to fight terrorists; civil disobedience or any other legitimate political activities were outside the scope of the Bill.

Mr. J. N. Basu opposed the Bill as it struck at the root of the liberty of the people. He added that the Chittagong incident was only a rare accident. What was required was greater regard for the right of the people and not arbitrary power.

Dr. Naresh Sen Gupta's motion for circulation of the Bill was lost by 69 to 29.—Free Press.

YEOTMAL DICTATOR ARRESTED.

YOETMAL, Aug. 21.

Dr. Tembe, Dictator of the War Council led a batch of ten volunteers to-day for the Forest Satyagraha. Sjt. Balabhau Lakhe member of the War Council, Dr. Bande and Captain Joshi were amongst the volunteers. All of them were arrested but seven were later released. Messrs. Bande and Lakhe were fined Rs. 300 each and Captain Joshi was fined Rs. 100 under 26-G of the Forest Act.

Dr. Tembe was sentenced to 9 months simple imprisonment under Section 117 of the I. P. C. and 6 months' simple imprisonment under section 26-G of the Forest Act, the sentences to run concurrently. He is placed in "A" class.—Free Press.

MALAVIYAJI'S BOYS JAILED IN POONA.

FOR GOING IN PROCESSION

POONA, Aug. 21.

Eleven students, some of whom said that they were students of the Benares Hindu University, were arrested to-day for going in procession along Elphinstone Road, in Poona Cantonmen with the national flag in breach of prohibitory orders. They were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.—A. P.

"LABOUR'S LAST OPPORTUNITY."

I. L. P. Dedicates Week-End To India.

MR. BROCKWAY ON LABOUR'S PLEDGES

LONDON, Aug. 21.

There is at least one section of British opinion which does not propose that the case for Indian nationalism should go unheard in this country. The Independent Labour Party has dedicated this week-end to the cause of Indian Freedom. Intensive programme has been arranged for propagation of the Independent Labour Party's view on Indian situation. The "New Leader", the official organ of the I. L. P. has issued a special Indian number this week to assist the India week.

In a signed contribution in the "New Leader", Mr. Brockway refers to peace negotiations and says: "I do not know the details of the historic letter which Mahatma Gandhi has addressed to the Peace delegates. But I know enough to be able to say that it embodies demands to which the Labour Party is pledged. It would be infamous if the Labour Government does not avail itself of the last opportunity that it has for arriving at an honourable settlement. The Conservative and Liberal Parties are being represented at the Round Table Conference separately. This leaves the Labour Government complete freedom to assert its own policy which if it is framed in accordance with the Labour Party's pledges to India will bring Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders to the Round Table Conference.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Production And Sale Of Khadi

The Secretary, The All-India Spinners' Association writes from Ahmedabad, Aug. 20.:—

As result of the earnest efforts made by the Khadi organisations conducted by the Association and those affiliated to it, Khadi work has increased considerably during the first half of the official year of the Association from October 1929 to March 1930. Production has increased by 73.1 per cent and sales by 50.7 per cent over the production and sales, for the same period last year. We need hardly say that these figures represent only the working of this Association and its affiliated organisations and have no reference to the large quantities of handspun and handwoven cloth produced by the villagers in various provinces for their own consumption, and which is bound to be far in excess of the production of the Association.

A large number of experienced organisers and workers have gone to participate in the Satyagraha Campaign, but every effort is being made to maintain and even extend the work with a view to meet the growing demand for genuine hand-spun and handwoven Khadi.

G. I. P. Railway Workers Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held at Matunga Workshop on Wednesday last, when Mr. G. K. Phadke, the officiating President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union presided. Messrs. R. A. Khedgiker, the General Secretary, Z. R. Chowdhery, the Organising Secretary, D. L. Phatak, the Secretary and S. N. D'Souza a member addressed the meeting, explained the present situation of the Union and the manner in which the strikers were being harassed by the Railway Officials who, they stated were violating the orders of the Railway Board. They appealed to the workers to rise to the occasion and show to the world at large that they were as strong as before.

Spreading Message Of Khaddar & Swadeshi.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Aug. 20.

Mr S. B. Sanatani, a student of the Benares Hindu University who came here from Bombay a few days back has been going about in the town and visiting the neighbouring villages with the message of Khaddar, Swadeshi and Boycott. He is doing very good work by distributing "takilis" and cotton slivers among villagers and teaching also those who are willing to spin.

PRINCESS BORN TO DUCHESS OF YORK

—:o:—

Great Excitment In Glamis.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A bulletin issued from the Glamis Castle says: "The Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter in the evening. Both her Royal Highness and the Infant Princess are making very satisfactory progress."

Later.—The Baby Princess was born at 9-30 p.m. Three doctors have signed the bulletin including Dr. Myles, a well-known Forfar practitioner who has been a family doctor of the Strathmore family for many years and who attended on the Duchess for childish ailments when she was a little girl. Nurse Beevors, who attended on the Duchess when Princess Elizabeth was born is also present. Mr. Clynes is also at the castle.

The news of the birth was flashed to the King and the Queen at Sandringham from where messages of congratulation were immediately sent to the Duke and the Duchess.

BORN IN THUNDERSTORM AND LIGHTNING.

The Baby Princess was born in thunderstorm and brilliant flashes of lightning. A great excitement prevailed in the village of Glamis and the town of Forfar where crowds in the streets eagerly awaited the news, and were glad to hear of the Duchess' safety. They were, however, disappointed at the fact that a Prince was not born but were proud that the first scion of the Royal House to be born in Scotland for three centuries had appeared in their midst. A great beacon on the hill near the castle will be lit to-morrow night to celebrate the joyous event.—Reuter.

THE MALARIA GERM.

—:o:—

Celebration Of Discovery

"SIR R. ROSS GREATEST GENIUS OF OUR TIME"

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Rugby.—Sir Ronald Ross discovery of malaria germ by dissecting the body of a mosquito was celebrated yesterday when Sir Ronald Ross was the guest of honour of his scientific colleagues. By his discovery, 33 years ago, Sir Ronald was able, as the Prince of Wales had said, to make one-third of the globe inhabitable; and tributes to his great work in various directions were paid by scientists and others who attended the function. Sir William Simpson declared his discovery had saved millions of lives and Sir Aldo Castellani described Sir Ronald Ross as probably the greatest genius living in our time.—B. O. W.

Presidency Provident & General Insurance Co.

—:o:—

The report of the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co., Ltd., for the year ending 31st December 1929, which is out, shows that, the Company has maintained its previous records of business. The business 15% per cent. of the previous years' business and the Funds have been doubled as a result of the year's working. The economic and able management resulting in surplus within the first four years of its start has made the Company very popular and has secured the confidence of the insuring public.

SUCCESSION TO THRONE IN FEMALE LINE STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The birth of Princess strengthens succession to the Throne in the female line. Baby becomes fourth in order of succession following the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Princess Elizabeth to whom the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George have hitherto stood next.—Reuter.

PATEL COMMITTEE REPORT

Director Of Information Indents For Copies

NOT PROSCRIBED BUT COPIES CONFISCATED

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Hony. Secretary, Peshawar Enquiry Committee, writes:—

The report of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee is not yet proscribed by Govrnment, but every effort has been made and is being made to stifle publicity. The Associated Press has declined to publish any message relating to it and the Free Press message announcing the date of its publication was stopped by order of Government. The copies of the report have, nevertheless, been already widely distributed throughout India. The director of public information, Simla, has now asked for five copies of the report.'

In the course of his reply to the director of public information, Mr. Pandit wrote:—

'Your D. O. No. 3489 dated 16th instant from Simla asking for five copies V. P. P. of the Report of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee appointed by the Congress is a very welcome letter, as it the first of its kind delivered through the post since the publication of the Report.

'I had thought of sending a few copies free of charge to his Excellency the Viceroy, but I considered it futile to do so when I got definite information that about 250 letters addressed to me asking for copies of the Report are detained by order of Government at the General Post Office here, and strict instructions issued to the C.I.D. to open all outgoing packets whatsoever in order to confiscate copies of the Report.

'I have sent you to-day the copies as requested per V.P.P. If in the meantime the Report is proscribed by Government I have no doubt that the price will be confiscated.

'I may add for your information that copies of the Report have already been evenly distributed in the various provinces and towns in spite of the precautionary measures of the Government and have also been sent abroad. A proof copy of the Report was personally delivered by Mr. F. W. Wilson, the managing editor of the 'Indian Daily Mail," as a friendly gesture towards the Government of India, to Mr. George Slocombe of the "Daily Hearld" on the 5th July last when the latter sailed from Bombay for England.'

Mr. Pandit further writes.—

The Report was published on the 13th instant and within a week thousands of copies have been sent and are being sold in all parts of India. As copies cannot be sent through the post or by railway parcel it is requested that those desiring to buy copies will not now write any more to Allahabad but will try to buy them locally.'

He also writes that an Urdu translation of the report is being printed and is about to be published.

"VINDICTIVE" DEMAND OF SECURITY.

"Forfeiture Order Of Chief Commissioner Erroneous In Law".

GROUNDS FOR APPLICATION BY "HINDUSTAN TIMES"

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The application filed on behalf of the "Hindustan Times" in the Lahore High Court characterises as erroneous in law the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi forfeiting the security. The application says the "Hindustan Times" did not contain any word sign or visible representation mentioned in sub-clause one of the said Ordinance. The application further says that before the forfeiture there was no warning and characterises the demanding of security "on the morrow of the promulgation of the Ordinance" on 29th April as vindictive. The application adds that the Chief Commissioner was not justified in holding that the consistent policy of the newspaper was of an objectionable nature.—A. P.

TILAK MANDIR RAIDED.

Lathi Charge Near New Poona College.

POONA WAR COUNCIL ARRESTED.

(Through Telephone.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

A phone message from Poona states that the police raided the Congress House situated at Tilak Mandir at 1-30 p.m. on Friday and arrested the members of the "War Council" and about 35 Congress volunteers. Prominent among the arrested persons are Sjt. Tulpule, the Chairman of the Poona Municipality. The action of the authorities seems to be the sequel to the declaration of the Poona Congress Committee and the "War Council" as illegal bodies.

'LATHI' CHARGE.

Excitement ran high in the city on account of the raid on the Congress. The police made a 'lathi' charge on the crowds mostly composed of students in the New Poona College. Even the Principal of the College is reported to have been injured and details regarding further casualties are lacking.

A meeting of the students was held at Tilak Mandir after the raid, when Sjt. V. A. Sundram addressed them and exhorted them to follow the example of the Benares Jatha. There was a bonfire of foreign cloth after the termination of the meeting.

BENARES JATHA CONVICTED.

Seven students of the Benares Jatha who were arrested for defying Magistrate's order were sentenced to four months. Mr. V. A. Sundram, their leader, interviewed them at Yeravda Jail and they all looked cheerful. Prominent shops have been closed as a protest.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S EVIDENCE.

Banking Enquiry Chairman's Tribute.

"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT'S STATEMENT REPUDIATED

The following "Communique" has been issued by the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee that in the report from the "Times of India" correspondent at Poona, it is stated that from the point of view of the Chairman and certain members of the Committee, Mr Pochkhanawala's evidence had not been entirely satisfactory. The Chairman desires to contradict this statement and to add that the evidence of Mr. Pochkhanawala was found to be most helpful to the Committee, based as it was on his long experience of Indian banking. In fact the Chairman thanked the witness at the end of the examination for the trouble he had taken to come and help the Committee with his views in spite of his bad health.

MR. V. B. DAWARE SENTENCED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

Two important cases, out of the many pending here, were decided yesterday. In one case Mr. Daware was sentenced to five months' R. I. and Rs. 500 fine or one month's R. I. and in the second, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or undergo one month's R. I. The former was for he being a member of an unlawful assembly and the latter for inciting the people to disobey orders of public servants. In both the cases the accused had given defence and also made statements in which he had stated that he was right and those who prosecuted him wrong. He is going to appeal against the decisions. But now he is in jail. Mr. Daware is an orthodox Brahman and a very strong nationalist. In the Nasik case, in the Mulshi Satyagraha and other movements he had suffered much. In the Talegaon palkhi affair, he secured their right of procession. In social and religious matters, he ranged himself on the side of the orthodox. But as soon as the Satyagraha movement began he fell into it.

Mr. V. V. Atitkar against whom a warrant was pending in relation to the Gandhi Day procession of the 5th of July, was so long working in the district of West Khandesh and organising on a tremendous scale mass forest Satyagraha. He returned to Poona day before yesterday. The Police got the news immediately he was arrested. He was tried yesterday and sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100. He took no part in the trial and quietly walked into jail. Mr. Atitkar too was a silent but firm national worker. He was always very fond of reconstruction of villages and was doing good work in that behalf.

The case against the Baramati accused has been withdrawn as the accused have expressed regret for obstructing the motor-van of the Police taking a prisoner. More than a dozen villagers of the Khed Taluka are being tried for obstructing the Forest Guards and Rangers in doing their duty.

MR. BHOPATKAR GOES BACK.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar who was here for the last ten days, returned to Thana Jail yesterday morning. He received a wire from Meerut that he was not to be called in as a witness in the case, as first intended. He, therefore, immediately left Poona and renewed his jail-life. It appeared that the solitude and the rigorous discipline of the jail had adversely affected his health. He passes his time in doing work of weaving "nawar" as it is called. He expected to be released by October 20th. His main grievance seems to be that he is not allowed to smoke.

MOTOR-OWNERS.

Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the owners of private and public motor-cars for the heavy increment of fees of various sorts levied on them. The registration and the licence and other fees are doubted and it has almost become impossible for owners to maintain their cars. A union of such owners has already been formed in Poona a year ago and on the 25th they are holding a small conference of such unions of all districts to consider the new imposts.

CLOTH-DEALERS.

The stir among the Cantonment shop-keepers has been calmed down. Though they had closed their shops, according to the Cantonment Act, it was impossible for them to keep their shops shut in spite of the order of the Commanding Officer. With expert legal advice, they decided to resume their business as usual. And that is about all. But among the city shop-keepers there appears to be discontent rankling for the name Congress Swadeshi Bhandar. This new shop does not sell only khadi, but deals in Swadeshi mill-cloth also under the name of the Congress. "Kesari" wrote last week two or three short notes on this issue and has suggested that the name should be explained clearly on the board or that, if necessary, all the other cloth-merchants should prefix the title of the Congress to their names. Let us see how the question resolves itself.

The Desh Sevika Sangh held its meeting last week under the presidentship of Mrs. Jogiekar. It has decided to conduct classes in English, nursing and other subjects of great use to females. It was also decided to seek the aid of the Municipality.

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